A TREATISE, OF WEIGHTS, METS AND MEASVRES OF SCOTLAND.

WITH THEIR QVANTITIES, AND TRVE Foundation, and ſundrie profitable Obſervations, ariſing *vpon everie one of them, Together with the Art of Metting, meaſuring & compting all ſort of land with diverſe Tables.*

BY ALEXANDER HVNTAR, BVRGES OF EDINBVRGH.

PROVERBS, chap. 20. verſe. 10.
Diverſe Weigthes, and diverſe Meaſures, both theſe are *abhomination vnto the LORD.*

EDINBVRGH,
Printed by *Iohn Wreittoun*, and are to bee ſolde at *his Buith, at the Nether-Bowe.* 1624.
WITH LICENCE

Per Regem.

THE Lords of his M. ſecret Counſell expreſſelie inhibiteth and diſchargeth all perſons whatſoever, to print, or cauſe to bee printed, ſell, or cauſe to bee ſolde: this Treatiſe anent the Weights, Mers, and Meaſures of SCOTLAND with the Arte of Metting, Meaſuring, and Compting of Land, with diverſe Tables, both in large, and briefe manner, and other thinges, compoſed by ALAEXANDER HVNTAR Burgeſſe of Edinburgh, for the ſpace of Ten yeeres after the date heereof, without the conſent of the ſaid ALEXANDER HVNTAR his Heires, and aſſignes vnder the paine of eſcheating the Bookes, and Papers to the ſaid ALEXANDER and his foreſaids vſe. Given at EDINBBVRGH, the third day of Februar. Anno Dom. 1624.

IACOBVS PRYMEROSE.

TO THE RIGHT HONORABLE, and his very good Lord, Sr. GEORGE HAY, OF KINFAVVNES, CHIEFE CHANCELOR OF SCOTLAND.

THERE are three thinges (RIGHT HONORABLE) moving and imboldening mee to dedicate to your L. this litle Treatise. The first is, the singulare good-will, and vndeserved favour I haue found at all times at your L. hands. The second is, the great zeale, and affection you beare as a Father to nourish Learning, honest endea-

vours, and vertuous exerciſes profitable for this Kingdome, and Common-wealth, as teſtifie the Workes erected, and maintained thoſe manie yeeres, which are to your L. no ſmal charges, but greater honour and fame. The third and laſt is, this beeing a Treatiſe of Compting your L. can beſt judge of it, who hath given ſufficient proofe thereof, for the benefite aſwell of our neighbour-Countrie, as our owne. Theſe are cauſes moving mee to preſente to your L. the fruite of my Travelles. Hoping that your L. will accept of it, as a Token of my humble duetie, and ſimple remembrance: That it comming to light vnder the ſhelter of your wings, may bee protected from the envious, and with the readier minde receaved of the vertuous. So wiſhing your L. increaſe, grace, and happineſſe, I reſt,

Your L. moſt humble
affectionat

ALEXANDER HVNTAR.

TO THE READER.

I Haue ſet downe here (Gentle Reader,) in vulgar tearmes for the benefite of all, a neceſſarie Treatiſe devided into three partes. The firſt part, concerneth the Weightes, with the Metts both liquid and drie, and the Meaſures of Scotland, deſcriving their juſt quantities, with the foundation whereupon everie one of them is grounded, with divers obſervations ariſing vppon everie one of them in particular, not knowne to many and yet needfull to bee vnderſtood of all. Secondly, you haue the art of Metting and Meaſuring of all kinde of land grounded vpon the ſaid Meaſures: ſhowing how to reduce and bring vnequall pieces of land in ſundrie formes and faſhions that they may bee the better meaſured, with the manner of meaſuring every faſhion of land by it ſelfe particularly: and thereafter to finde ſpeedelie without compting the juſt quantitie of everie piece of land in Acres, Roodes, Fallis, and Ells, by a large Table made to that effect. Thridly, becauſe there is divers workes that are Mett and meaſured both in length and breadth, as pieces of Tapiſtrie, Sclaiting of houſes, building of Walles and Dykes, with the Glazen-wrightes worke and ſuch like: the manner of the compt and reckening whereof is not knowne to many. Therefore there is another Table alſo made to help the ignorant compter, whereby the moſt

moſt ſimple ſhall inſtantly finde the juſt compt of every ſort of worke being juſtlie meaſured, as at more length is ſet downe in the deſcription of the ſaid Table. Farther there is a Table needefull for all indwellers within Burgh, ſhewing what everie loafe of Wheate bread ſhould weigh at all prices of wheate, conforme to the declaration thereof.

In ſetting downe hereof, I cannot giue contentment to all, becauſe ſome will finde fault and diſpraiſe that which others will eſteeme of, and others will ſay they could haue done this much better then I haue done it: I grant there is many whoſe skill is better then mine, if they could take the paines: but ſeeing they are ſlack in ſo needefull a worke, let them not be offended with me in preventing them. I doe not preſume to profite ſuch as vnderſtandes, but the ſimple and vulgar ſorte, who hath not heard of the like after our Scottiſh reckening: I hope that this groſſe beginning ſhall encourage ſome of better vnderſtanding to write farther vppon this ſubject, or to ſet foorth the like for the benefite of their countrie. And in the meane time I will requeſt you, who hath a deſire to profite by theſe my ſmall labours, that you will reade it through of purpoſe, rather to vnderſtand then to carp at it: conſider it ſoundly, and you will finde both the practiſe eaſie and all thinges plaine: and where any parte ſeemeth to bee obſcure, I wiſh my ſelfe to bee preſent to reſolve you. Accept therefore my honeſt intention in good part, and if I heare that it bee receaved without detracting, it will be a meanes to encourage me to a farther labour for your benefite. And ſo I reſt. Fare-well.

THE

THE CONTENTS
OF THIS TREATISE FOLLOWING.

THE FIRST PART.

THE SECOND PART.

Of

THE THRID PART.

FINIS.

THE

THE FIRST PART OF THIS TREATISE CONCERNETH THE DESCRIPTION *OF THE WEIGHTES, METTS,* AND MEASVRES OF THIS *KINGDOME, AND OF* certaine Documentes, *ariſing therevppon,*

AS at the beginning all thinges were diſpoſed and made in Meaſure, Number, and Weight: So for Policie, and good Governement, in this kingdome of Scotland like vnto other Nations, wee haue our ſeverall Weightes, Metts, and Meaſures: with the foundation wherevppon they were made and ordained. And in the firſt, wee haue our Weights at the ounce weight, the Pound, and the Stone weight, for weying of Gold, Silver, Silke, Sugar, Spyces, Bread, Wooll, Butter, Cheeſe, Iron, and other commodities, vppon the which weight is founded our liquid Metts, as the Choppin, the Pinte, Quart, and Gallon, for metting of Wine, Ale, Beere, Vineger, Oyle, Aqua-vitie, with the like liquid commodities: So wee haue our drie Metts, as the Peck, the Firlet, and the Bow, for metting of al Cornes, Salt, Coales, and other drie commodities. In like manner, wee haue our Meaſures,

ſures, for length, breadth and thicknes, as the Inch, the Foote, the Faddome, and the Ell: which are the foundation to meaſure all Marchandiſe with the Rood of worke, the Aiker of land, and partes thereof, with the mile of ground and quantitie thereof, all ſet downe at length hereafter, And firſt.

OF THE WEIGHTS,
and foundation thereof.

A corne or pickle of wheat, taken out of the middeſt of an eare of wheate, is the foundation of a graine weight.

18. of thoſe graines, maketh the halfe drop weight.

36. graines maketh a drop weight.

4. drop weight, is a quarter of an vnce.

4. quarters, maketh an vnce weight.

The Standard Stone of Lanerk.

8. vnces is a mark weight.

2. marke weight is a pund weight.

16. pund weight maketh the ſtone weight of Lanerke.

There was alſo a Trone ſtone weight, which did wey 19. pundes and 8 vnces of *Pariſe* weight, wherewith the Butter, Cheeſe, Wooll, Tallow, and ſuch other Countrie commodities as carryeth refuſe was weyed.

There is other quantities whereof the weight is here ſet downe, to giue ſome contentment to the Reader, as a Tunne weight of light goodes, which is the common fraughting of all Marchandice betwixt this Countrie, and France, England, or Spaine, which Tunne is eſteemed to wey 600 pund weight.

A ſack of goodes which is commonly the fraughting of all Marchandice from this countrey, to the

Low

Low-Countries, eſteemed to weye 40 ſtones, or 640 pund weight.

The Sirplithe of goodes, which is the common fraughting of Marchandice betwixt this Countrey, and the Eaſterne Countreyes, is eſteemed, to wey 80. ſtone weight, or 1280 pund weight.

The Laſt of goodes, is eſteemed to wey 120 ſtone weight or 1920 pund weight.

The Fidder of Leade, is 126 ſtone of 2000 pund weight.

THE WEIGHTS FOLLOWING,

are vſed by Apothecaries, in mixture of *their Medicines wherein the leaſt is a graine.*

24. graines maketh a Scruple.
3. Scruples maketh a Dragme.
8. Dragmes maketh an vnce.
16. vnces maketh a pund.

A Shekle weight mentioned in the Bible, is halfe an vnce.

A Talent is compted to 120 pund weight.

A Talent of money is 600. Crownes.

The weight of all quantities of Wheat bread, at everie price of Wheat, is ſet downe in a Table heere after following.

In all our neighbour-Countries the Fleſhe is ſolde by weight.

If the Meale were ſolde alſo by weighte, it might prove proffitable to the Lieges.

The 12 ounces Troy weight of England, weyes 12 ounces 3 drop weight 21 graines Scottiſh weight.

Now of theſe our weightes are made other meaſures both for corues and liquid ſtuffe.

THE FOVNDATION OF THE liquid Metts proceeding from the Weight.

The ſtanderd luge or pinte of Striueling.

The Scottiſh pinte or ſtanderd lug of Sterling, is found to conteine 3 pound 7 ounce Weight of the water of Leith, everie pinte is devided in 2 choppins and 4 muchkins.

2. Pintes maketh a quart.

4. Quartes or 8 pintes is a Gallon.

The Salmon barrell conteines 10 Gallons.

The Herring barrell holdes 8 Gallons and a halfe.

2. Barrells or 17 Gallons is the full of a Burdeaux Puncheon.

The Puncheons of high countrey Wines are of 13 or 14 gallons.

4. Puncheons makes a Tunne.

2. Pipes is a Tunne.

6. Barrekines makes a Tunne.

6. Engliſh bunes of Beere is a Tunne.

6. Salmon barrells is a Tunne.

8. Herring barrells is a Tunne.

12. Barrells makes a Laſt.

Our Scottiſh pinte conteines very neere 4 pintes and a halfe of Engliſh.

Now if the ground be trew that the pinte doth weigh 55 ounces, then conſequentlie.

The Tunne ſhould weigh,	116. ſtone 14 pound.
The Puncheon full,	29. ſtone 3. pound 8 vnces.
The barrell being full,	14. ſtone 9. pound 12 vnces.
The gallon ſhould weigh,	1. ſtone 11. pound 8 vnces.
The quart full,	6. pound 14 vnces.
The pinte,	3 pound 7 vnces.
The choppine,	1. pound 11 vnces and a half.
The muchkin full,	13. vnces 12 drop.

As of weights did ſpring theſe liquid Metts, ſo of the ſame ariſeth the drie Metts, as Pecks, Furlets, and Bowes.

THE FOVNDATION OF THE drie Metts.

The ſtanderd Firlet of Linlithgow.

The Firlet of Linlithgow, which is the ſtanderd for the whole countrie, for metting of Wheate, Rye, Beans, Peaſe, Meale, or white Salt, conteines 21 pintes and a Muchkin of the water of Leith: which Firlet is devided in 4 Peckes. with halfe peck, and fourth part of the Peck.

The Firlet (for metting of Beere, Malt, or Oates, which were called heaped cornes,) conteines 31 pintes of water.

4. Firlets makes the Bow.

16. Bowes is a Chalder.

18. Bowes and a halfe is compted for a laſt of Rye.

The halfe bowe mett of the water meaſure of Lieth conteines 9 peckes.

The Engliſh quarter of corne, conteines hard by 2. bowes of Scottiſh meaſure.

The Bow of wheate will weigh, 14. ſtone 3 pound.
The Firlet of drie Wheate, 3. ſtone 8 pound 12 vnces.
The peck will weigh, 14 pound 3 vnces.
The halfe peck, 7. pound 1 vnce and a halfe.

THE FOVNDATION OF MEAſures, for length, breadth, and thicknes.

3. Barlie cornes faire and round lying in length without the tailes maketh an inch.

12. Inches maketh a foote.

3. Foote is an Engliſh yard.

3. Foote and an inch, or 37 inches makes the Ell of Edinburgh. Which Ell is parted in 4 quarters, and everie quarter in 4 nailes.

The ſtanderd Ell of Edinburgh.

45. Inches is the Engliſh Ell.

27. Inches is the Flemiſh Ell.

In France everie Towne hath a diuers meaſure.

The foote wherewith the glazen-wrightes meaſures their worke, ſome are of 9 inches, and ſome but 8 inches.

In our neighbour countries, and Weſt part of this countrie, all timber is ſold by meaſuring the length, the breadth, and thicknes thereof, and compted by the foote of ſquare. To knowe what number of ſquare feete or other meaſures everie piece of meaſured Timber containes, it may be helped by a Table, if it be found needfull.

OF THE ROOD OF WORKE.

A Rood of land containes 240 Ells of meaſure: But a Roode of worke, wrought by Maſons or Sclaiters, containes but 36 Ells: that is, if any piece of worke bee found to bee 18 Ells in length, and 2 Ells in breadth, it makes a Roode.

12. Ells in length, and 3 Ells in breadth is a Roode.

9. Ells in length, and 4 in breadth is a Roode.

8. Ells in length, and 4 Ells and a halfe in breadth is a Roode.

6. Ells in length, and 6 Ells in breadth is a Roode.

A Roode of land within Burgh, is eſteemed of old to bee 20 foote: that is, 5 foote in length, and 4 foote in breadth.

THE FOVNDATION OF AN Acre of land.

6. Ells of the ſtanderd of Edinburgh, makes a lineall

fall

fall, wherewith land is meaſured.

6: Ells long, and 6 Ells breadth, makes a ſuperficiall or ſquare fall, wherewith land is reckened.

40. Falles makes a Roode.

10. Falles in length, and 4 in breadth, is a Roode.

8. Falles in length, and 5 in breadth, is a Roode.

4. Roodes is an Acre.

So an Acre containes 160 Falles, or 960 Ells.

80. Falles in length, and 2 Falles in breadth, maketh an Acre.

40. Falles in length and 4. in breadth maketh an Acre.

32. Falles in length, and 5 Falles in breadth is an Acre.

20. Falles in length, and 8 in breadth, is an acre.

16. Falles in length, and 10. in breadth is an Acre.

4. Acres are compted for a Miniſters Gleib.

6. Acres arable land, for an houſeband land.

13. Acres is compted an Oxen-gate.

4. Oxen-gate is eſteemed a pund land of old extent.

THE FOVNDATION
of an Engliſh Acre.

3. Barlie cornes maketh an inche.

12. Inches maketh a Foote.

3. Foote is an Engliſh Yarde.

5. Yardes and a halfe maketh a pearch.

40. Pearches are a Rood.

4. Roodes are an Acre.

So an Engliſh Acre is 160. pearches, or 880. of yards

yardes, which is of Scottiſh meaſure 856. Elnes and 8 inches.

By this accompt the Scottiſh Acre, is 103 Ells and 29 inches of Scottiſh meaſure more than the Engliſh Acre.

THE FOVNDATION OF MEASVRES, *AND OF THE MYLE.*

4. Cornes of barlie Beir, lying in breadth maketh a finger breadth.
4. Fingers breadth, is a palme.
3. Inches is a palme.
3. Palmes is a ſpanne.
4. Palmes is a foote.
6. Foote is a fathome.
6. Palmes is a cubite.
5. Foote is a pace.
125. Paces is a furlong.
8. Furlongs is an Italian Myle.
2. Myles is a French Liegue.
4. Myles is a Germane Myle.

HEERE

HEERE FOLLOWETH THE PROPORTION AND DIFFERENCE betwixt Meaſures, and what *number of everie ſmall meaſures*, each great Meaſure doeth *containe*.

A Scottiſh Myle containeth

1 of

- Furlongs — 8
- Falles — 320
- Fathomes — 986 & 4 foot.
- Paces — 1184
- Elnes — 1920
- Cubites — 3946 & 1 foot.
- Footes — 5920
- Spannes — 7893 & 3 inches
- Palmes — 23680
- Inches — 71040
- Fingers — 94720

A Furlong containeth,

2 of

- Falles — 40
- Fathomes — 123 & 2 foot.
- Paces — 148
- Elnes — 240
- Cubites — 493 & 6 inches.
- Footes — 740
- Spannes — 986 & 6 inches
- Palmes — 2960
- Inches — 8880
- Fingers — 11840

A Fall containeth,

3 of

- Fathomes — 3 & 6 inches
- Paces — 3 & 42 inches
- Elnes — 6
- Cubites — 12 & 6 inches
- Footes — 18 & 6 inches
- Spannes — 24 & 6 inches
- Palmes — 74
- Inches — 222
- Fingers — 296

A Fathome containeth

4 of

- Paces — 1 & 1 foot.
- Elnes — 1 & 35 inches
- Cubites — 4
- Footes — 6
- Spannes — 8
- Palmes — 24
- Inches — 72
- Fingers — 96

A Pace containeth,

5 of

- Elnes — 1 & 23 inches
- Cubites — 3 & 6 inches
- Footes — 5
- Spannes — 6 & 6 inches
- Palmes — 20
- Inches — 60
- Fingers — 80

An Elne containeth,

6 of

- Cubites — 2 & 1 inche.
- Footes — 3 & 1 inche.
- Spannes — 4 & 1 inche
- Palmes — 12 & 1 inches.
- Inches — 37
- Fingers — 49 & 3 parte.

A Cubite containeth,

7 of
- Footes — 1 & 6 inches.
- Spannes — 2
- Palmes — 6
- Inches — 18
- Fingers — 24

A Foote, eſteemed the 6. parte of a mans length containeth,

8 of
- Spannes — 1 & 3 inches.
- Palmes — 4
- Inches — 12
- Fingers — 16

A Spanne containeth,

9 of
- Palmes — 3
- Inches — 9
- Fingers — 12

A Palme containeth,

of
- Inches — 3
- Fingers — 4

Of the fundementall Myle which containeth, Of paces 1000. which is of Engliſh meaſure 1666 yards & 2 foots, and of Scottiſh meaſure 1721 Elnes 23 inches.

OF THE ENGLISH MYLE.

They compt 40 pearches to a furlong, and 8 furlongs to a myle which is 320 pearchs or 176 yards, & containeth of Paces 1056. Of Engliſh meaſure 1760. yardes, and of Scottiſh meaſure 1712 Ells.

So the Engliſh Myle is more than the Fundamentall, or Italian Myle of paces 56, of Engliſh yardes, 93 and 1 inch, and of Scottiſh meaſure 90, Elnes and 30, inches.

OF THE SCOTTISH MYLE.

40. Falles is a furlong, 8 furlongs is 1 myle, which is 320 Falles. It containeth of paces 1184, of Engliſh meaſure 1973 yards, 1920 Elne Scottiſh, & of Fathoms 986 and 2 foote. So the Scottiſh Myle is more than the Italian Myle 184 paces, of Engliſh meaſure 306 yards 2 foots, of Scottiſh meaſure 298 Ells and 13 inches. And it is more than the Engliſh Myle of paces 128. Of Engliſh meaſure 213 yards, 12 inches. And of Scottiſh meaſure 207 Elnes, and 20 inches.

A Square Scottiſh Myle, that is a myle of length and a myle of breadth, containeth 640. Acres of land.

THE SECOND PART OF THIS TREATISE CONCERNETH THE METTING *AND MEASVRING OF LAND* FOVNDED VPON THE FOR-*MER MEASVRES.*

ALBEIT there be many perſons in the countrie that profeſſeth to bee meaſurers of land, and that ſundrie hath written vppon the meaſuring of land in divers languages: where you may learne a great deale more then is here ſet downe. Yet becauſe that ſome Heritoures of landes, will deſire to haue their landes mett and meaſured to know the quantitie thereof for their pleaſure, when they can not haue a land meaſurer to ſerue them, neither bookes to informe them according to our Scottiſh meaſures. Therefore to giue them contentment that they themſelues or ſervants may meaſure all kinde of grounde: although it be arable land, Mures, Medowes, Moſſes, Loches, Hills, or valley ground, and knowe what everie piece thereof doeth containe in quantitie. There is here ſet downe, not onely the way how land ſhould bee meaſured: but alſo how to finde the quantitie thereof. For albeit that land bee meaſured both in length and breadth, that reſolves not what number of Acres, Roodes, and other ſmall quantities it containes, before the compt thereof bee caſt by Arithmetique, and the length bee multi-

plyed by the breadth, and thereafter devided: and becauſe there is not many that can multiplie and divide numbers, and that I haue ſeene great ignorance in ſome land meaſurers, in making of the compt after the land was meaſured. Therefore to eſchew negligent compting my cheife care is, to ſet downe a perfite and juſt Table: where you ſhall ſpeedilie finde without compting the quantities that any land conteines after that the trew length and breadth is found out, as is at length ſet downe hereafter.

In the metting and meaſuring of ground: Firſt wee ſhould know the juſt length and breadth thereof, next what number of Acres, Roodes, and Falles arriſeth vpon everie length and breadth. Now to finde the length and breadth, wee muſt know by what inſtrument it is found, and how to vſe the ſame, and to finde what number of Acres ariſeth vppon the length and breadth: the compt thereof muſt bee caſt by Arithmetike, or found by the Table after following.

THE INSTRVMENT WHEREWITH land is meaſured.

The ſaid inſtrument is knowne to bee two ſtaues, everie one of them 6 quarters long or thereby pricked with iron, hauing the trew meaſures of an Ell, halfe Ell and quarter Ell marked vppon them, with a coard or ſmall cheine the length of 6 Ells, made faſt betweene the ſaid ſtaues, a ſhaft length aboue the prickes: which coard would be either barked or well ſeared with waxe or roſet: Remembring alwayes in caſe you haue any great boundes of land to meaſure, then your coard or chaine would bee of 18 or 12 Ells long at the leaſt.

THE

THE VSE OF THE SAID Inſtrument.

The vſe thereof is, that 2 men ſhall carrie the ſaids ſtaues, and ſhall begin at the end of the land, hauing the ſaid coard ſtretched and ſtented to the full length betweene them, and with that meaſure everie ſquare piece of land is meſured over in the middeſt, what Fallis and Ells it hath of length: and thereafter is meaſured croſſe over the middeſt, what Fallis and Ells it hath of breadth, and a note ſet downe in write of the juſt length and juſt breadth: Remembring that the breadth or wideneſſe ſhould bee truelie ſearched, becauſe a little errour in the breadth increaſeth to a great fault in the length. And thus much for the ſaid inſtrument and vſe thereof.

Before any examples are ſet downe for meaſuring of land, it is neceſſarie to ſet downe the deſcription of the Table, where to finde the compt of all land that ſhall happen to bee meaſured.

THE DESCRIPTION OF THE Table, to finde the compt of *meaſured land.*

There is none ſo ignorant, but they doe, or may eaſilie know, the names of theſe ten figures, 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 0. with their ſtrength in the firſt and ſecond place, and by a little frequenting thereof, they may attaine to reade and vnderſtand this Table, and the reſt of the Tables following conforme to their deſcriptions. And firſt, this Table I haue made and comprehended all in the boundes of a ſheet of paper, but it is ſet downe here in an ample and large manner, to the intent that a part thereof may juſtifie the other, and that the common and vulgar ſort to Landwart may eaſily vnderſtand it, It is grounded vppon the Ell of meaſure: whereof

6 in length is compted for a Fall, 40 Fallis for a Roode, and 4 Roodes for an Acre, as is ſet downe before. It conteines ſundrie diverſe pages: In everie page there is 4 Columnes, and everie Columne thereof containeth 3 partes: To wit, the breadth of the land with the length thereof, and the quantitie of the number of Acres, Roodes, and Falles that riſeth vppon everie ſeverall length and breadth, The breadth of the land is ſet downe vppon the head of everie Columne, as vppon the firſt page there is the Columne of a quarter Ell, the Columne of a halfe Ell, with the Columne of three quarters of an Ell: And the Columne of an Ell vpon the ſecond page, the Columnes of 2 Ells 3. 4. 5. Ells, which are the ſmall meaſures: Then vppon the thrid page, beginneth the Columne of 1 Fall, of 2. 3. and 4, Fallis, and ſo foorth in order to 30 Fallis, and to 100 Fallis of breadth. The length is ſet downe vppon the left ſide of everie Columne, and goeth downe from the head to the foote of the page, betweene the two ſmall lines, beginning at one Fall, to 25 Fallis, and to 200 Fallis. The product of the number of Acres, that riſeth vpon the compt of the length and breadth, is ſet downe in the broade ſpace of everie Columne, againſt the length in the narrowe: containing 3 numbers, titled and named vppon their heades, with Acres, Roodes, Falles, Ells, and quarter Ells. Now to finde the compt that any land extendes to being meaſured in length and breadth: you ſhall ever ſeeke the breadth vppon the head of the Table, and the length vppon the left ſide of that Columne, and in the broade roome againſt the length, you will finde the aunſwer what the compt extendes to. Example, a piece of land is founde to bee 80 Fallis of length, and 17 Fallis in breadth, you ſhall

ſeeke

ſeeke the Columne of 17 Fallis vppon the head of the Table, and in that ſame Columne ſeeke the length 80 and you will finde againſt 80, to the right hand 8 Acres 2 Roodes, which is the quantitie thereof. Another example: A piece of land 70 Fallis of length, and 21 Fallis of breadth, ſeeke the Columne of 21 Fallis vppon the head of the Table, and then ſeeke the length 70. In the left ſide of that ſame Columne, and againſt it to the right hand, you will finde 9 Acres and 30 Fallis. But becauſe it may happen that ſome defect will bee in the printing of this Table and the next: or that any other occaſion fall out, that you are not well reſolved of the quantitie of the compt: therefore to juſtifie the Table, and to giue yon contentment, you ſhall finde the compt reſolved three manner of wayes: The firſt is, to ſeeke the breadth of the land vppon the head of the Table, and the length vppon the ſide of the Table, as is ſet downe in the former examples: The ſecond waye is to ſeeke it contrarie-wiſe, that is to ſeeke the breadth in the ſide of the Table, and the length vppon the head of the Table, and in the broad roome you will finde the ſame compt that the firſt produced. The third way to finde the compt is to devide the length in two or three partes, and to ſeeke the compt at ſundrie times, as if the number of the length bee 24: to ſeeke firſt the compt of 20, and then the compt of 4: and if the length 18, to ſeeke firſt the compt of 10, and then the compt of 8, or ſeeke 9. 2 times, will bee 18, and you will finde that all theſe formes will yeeld alike compt. Example, A piece of land is found to bee 90 Fallis of length, and 24 Fallis of breadth, if you ſeeke the compt thereof after the firſt way, which is the eaſieſt and beſt way, you will finde in the Columne of 24

againſt

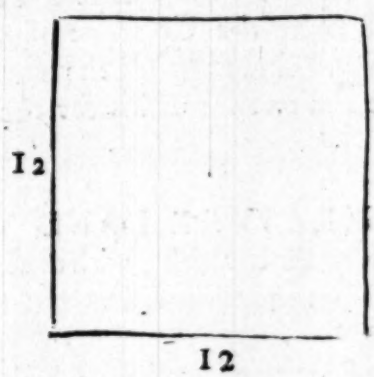
againſt 90, ſtanding 13 Acres 2 Roodes: To ſeeke it after the ſecond manner, you will finde in the Columne of 90 againſt 24, the ſame compt of 13 Acres and 2 Roodes: And to ſeeke it after the thrid forme, you ſhall caſt the length 90 in 2 partes: to wit, in 40 and in 50, which maketh 90: or in 60 and 30 which maketh likewiſe 90, and you will finde in the Columne of 60 againſt 24. 9 Acres: and you will finde in the Columne of 30 againſt 24. 4 Acres 2 Roodes: Theſe two being added together will yeeld the foreſaid compt of 13 Acres and 3 Roodes, and ſo all the three formes will yeeld alike compt. The like forme of tryall may bee vſed with the other Table concerning Building and Sclaiting.

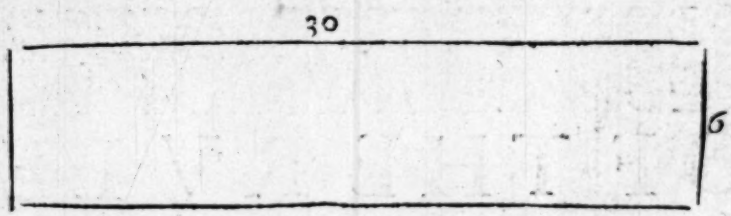
Now followeth the way to meaſure all ſort of land, but before my examples are ſet downe touching it: you muſt conſider, that there is divers faſhions of land, and therefore to bee meaſured in divers manners: and ſome manner of land lieth in ſuch ſundrie formes, that it can not bee meaſured, but in divers partes: then conſider how many partes, and in what manner of faſhion they muſt bee devided, that you may meaſure everie part according to their forme and faſhion: and how ſo ever the piece of land bee formed or faſhioned, bee it ſquare, bee it round or triangle, mounting to a hill, or deſcending in a valley, it muſt bee reduced and brought to a certaine length and certaine breadth, otherwiſe it can not bee brought and ſummed to a perfite quantitie of Acres, and other odd quantities.

OF

OF THE RVLE OF QVADRANGLES, AND HOW *ALL SQVAIRE LAND* SHOVLD BE MEA-*SVRED.*

A SQVARE piece of land hath foure ſides, or foure corners, whether they differ in wideneſſe or not, and it is either juſt ſquaire: That is, when the breadth is equall to the length, as is the firſt figure here following, or it is a long ſquaire as are the moſt parte of our Rigges of land, that is of a greater length nor breadth, conforme to the next figure following.





The firſt figure is vppon all ſides equall, that is 12. Fallis on every ſide. To find the quantitie thereof by Arithmetik you muſt multiply the length by the breadth, which is 12 by 12 : Thereof ariſeth 144 Fallis, which you ſhall devide by 40 Fallis, becauſe 40 Fallis is a Roode, and you will finde that it extends to 3 Roodes and 24 Fallis: or otherwiſe to ſeeke the compt thereof in the Table, if you can not multiplie nor devide numbers : and you will finde in the Columne of twelue Fallis of breadth, againſt the number of twelue Fallis in length 3 Roodes and 24 Fallis as ſaid is. The ſecond figure, is a long ſquare, not equall on all ſides, yet equall in breadth at both the ends, and equall of length at both the ſides, the length thereof is 30 Fallis, and the breadth 6 Fallis: To know the compt thereof by the Table, you ſhall ſeeke the Columne of 6 Fallis in breadth: and you will finde againſt the number of 30 in length an Acre and twentie Fallis for the quantitie thereof.

HOW TO MEASVRE LAND THAT is of an vnequall breadth, and to finde *the compt thereof.*

THere is foure Rigges of land meaſured, and they are found to bee 40 Fallis in length: and becauſe they

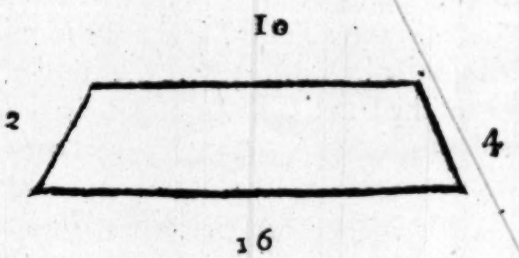
they are not of equall breadthé, wee meaſure the breadth thereof at two or three ſundrie partes, as the faſhion of the ground requires. The broadeſt part is found to bee ten Fallis in breadth, the narroweſt part to bee but ſix Fallis, and the middle part eight Fallis of breadth. Theſe three breadthes beeing caſt together they extend to 24 Fallis, whereof the thrid part is 8 Fallis, which is the juſt breadth. Now to finde the quantitie thereof in the Table, ſeeke the number eight Fallis, which is the breadth vppon the head of the ſaid Table, and in the ſame Columne againſt the number of 40 which is the length, you will finde two Acres for the quantitie of the ſaid foure Rigges.

When you are to meaſure any croſt land or Burrow Rigges, and can not eſpie by your eye, any difference in the breadth thereof, yet for trying of the trueth, you ſhall trie the breadth thereof the oftener, at everie 10 *Fallis of the length at the leaſt, and write everie one of them particularly, and ſuppoſe that you haue taken the breadth at* 6 *ſundrie times, you ſhall add them all in one ſumme, and then devide that ſumme in* 6 *partes, and take that ſixt part for your breadth, and with that breadth and the juſt length reſort to the Table.*

TO MEASVRE LAND THAT IS vnequall both in length and breadth.

A Piece of land being vnequall at all partes, is meaſured at both the ſides, and at both the endes, the length of the longeſt ſide is 16, and the ſhorteſt ſide is 10, the breadth at the broadeſt end is 4, and at the narrow end 2. Now add the two lengths together, as 16 and 10 makes 26. Take the halfe thereof which is 13. for the length: and add the two breadths

together, as 4. and 2. makes 6. Take the halfe thereof which is 3. for the breadth, and then with 3. of breadth and 13 of length, reſort to the Table: and you will finde in the Columne of 3 Fallis againſt the length 13. you will finde 39 Fallis, for the quantitie of this piece of land here following.



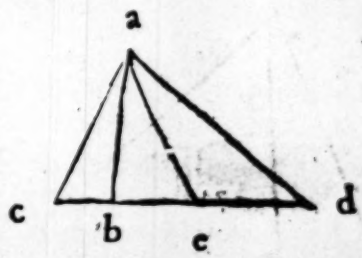
OF TRIANGLES, AND THE WAY how to meaſure them.

A piece of land is called a Triangle, that is imagined to haue three ſides and three corners: whether the ſides bee equall or otherwiſe. There is no piece of land, but it may bee caſten in Triangles, and ſo moſt truelie meaſured. And becauſe it is requiſite, that in the meaſuring of all Triangles, firſt to finde a right hanging or deſcending line in everie Triangle: by the helpe of the which Line all landes of Triangle faſhion are brought to bee meaſured, and therefore the manner is here ſet downe.

HOW

HOW THE RIGHT DESCENDING Line, is drawne in Triangles.

THE ſaid Lyne is ever drawne, or imagined to come downe Square-wayes, from any corner of the Triangle to ſome of the ſides thereof, as the deſcending Lyne in this figure following, betwixt a. and b. cutteth this Triangle, in the Lyne, c. d. Square-wayes in the point. b. and not as the other Lyne a. and e. doeth,



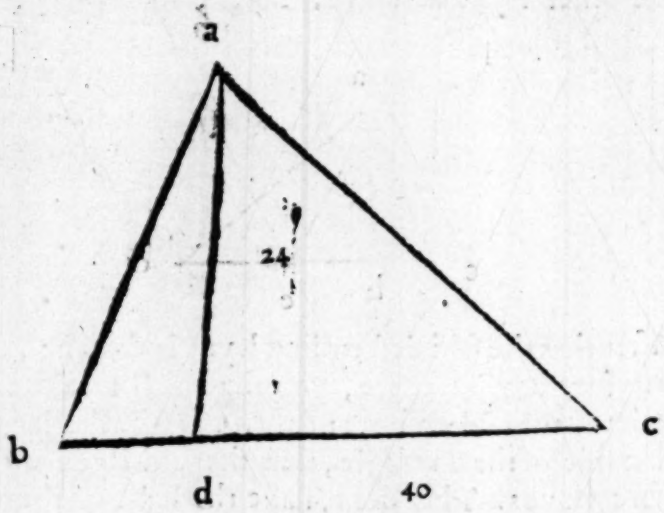
After that the ſaid deſcending Lyne is drawne, then to meaſure any Triangle, you ſhall firſt meaſure the lengthe of the ſaid Lyne, and then meaſure the lengthe of that ſide of the Triangle, that the ſaid Lyne cutteth Square wayes. This done, Take the halfe of the meaſure of any of the ſaids Lynes, with the whole meaſure or length of the other Lyne, and with them as with the length and breadth reſort to the Table, in manner following,

EXAMPLE.

You ſhall imagine this Triangle following, that it is marked vpon the corners with a. b. c. d. to bee a peece of land whereof you deſire to know the juſt quantitie. It is found that the deſcending Lyne, that is brought

brought from the corner a. to the ſide b. c. and meeteth Square at the point d. to be 24. Falles in lengthe and the ſide betweene b. c. to bee 40. Falles in length.

Now take the halfe of the ſaid deſcending Lyne, which is 12 Falles, and the length of the ſaid Lyne b. c. which is 40. Falles, and reſort to the Table with 12 in breadth and 40. in length, and in the Columne of 12. Falles of breadth, you will finde againſt 40 of lēgth, 3 Acres for the quātitie of this triangle folowing.



It is not needfull to the common ſort of people, to trouble themſelves to know any further concerning the Meaſuring of Land, but onlie to vnderſtand theſe former bypaſt examples which may ſerve them for inſtruction to know how to meaſure all their Lands, and to finde the compt, what they containe in Acres, and other ſmaller quantities, But theſe other examples following, as of vnequall peeces of Land, of Raunds,

of

of Triangle ſquares, of Woodes, Hilles, and Valleyes, with the examples of ſmall meaſures both in length and the breadth is ſet downe to give contentment, to ſuch as are curious, to be reſolved how they ſhall meaſure, and finde the quantitie of ſuch faſhions of Land, incaſe they ſhall haue to do therewith.

THE RVLE HOW TO MEAſure vnequall peeces *of Land.*

WHen any peece of Land happeneth to be lying in ſuch forme, that it hath many vnequall points, and corners. Then becauſe it is neither Triangle, nor Square, vntil it bee divided, and caſten in three, or foure partes, as it will require. There is heere ſet downe three imagined peeces of Land, to bee reduced in Triangles, or Squares, and then meaſured by the ordr of the rules before ſpecified.

HEE RE

HEERE FOLLOWETH EXamples of the foreſaids Figures of vnequall forme ſhould bee divided, & reduced, in manner foreſaid.

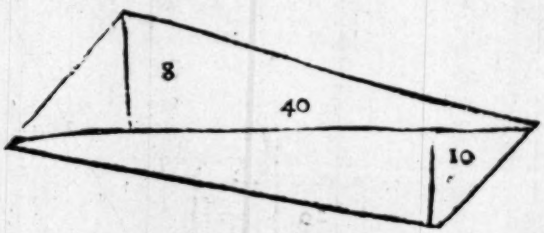
YOV may perceave that the firſt figure is caſten into a Square, and two Triangles. The ſecond figure is divided into two Triangles, and the third figure in three Triangles. Now after that you haue ſeparated and caſten the firſt figure in manner foreſaide, then you are to knowe the manner how to meaſure it, and thereafter to finde the quantitie thereof. The manner how to meaſure it, is firſt, to mett and meaſure the Square peece, and thereafter the two Triangles.

Now I ſuppone that the Square peeee is found to be on everie ſide twentie Falles, which is both lengthe, and breadth. To know the quantitie thereof, you will find in the Columne of twentie Falles in breadthe, againſt the number of twentie Falles in lengthe two Acres, and two Roode, for the quantitie of the Square peece, and to meaſure the two Triangles at the ends of the ſaide Square, the deſcending Lyne of the vpper Triangle, is ſupponed to bee twelue Falles. The halfe whereof is ſixe Falles for the breadthe, and the nether end of the ſaid Triangle to be twentie Falles. Reſort to the Table with ſixe Falles in breadthe, and twentie in lengthe, and you will finde three Roodes, for the quantitie of the ſaid vpper Triangle. Now to know the quantitie of the nether Triangle, the deſcending Lyne whereof, is ſupponed to bee foureteene Falles. The halfe whereof, is ſeven Falles for the breadthe, and the ſide of the Triangle to bee twentie Falles. Reſort to the Table with ſeven Falles in breadthe, and twen-

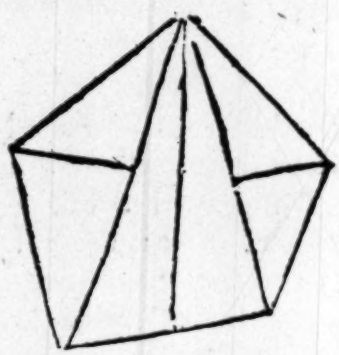
twentie in length, and you will finde three Roodes, and 20. Fallis for the quantitie of the nether Triangle. Now caſt all theſe three ſummes into one *viz.* the quantitie of the ſquare piece is two Acres two Roodes, with the quantitie of the vpper Triangle, which is 3 Roodes, and the quantitie of the nether Triangle, 3 Roodes 20. Fallis: they all extend to 4 Acres and 20 Fallis, which is the quantitie of the ſaid firſt figure, here devided in this forme following.

ALSO you ſee the ſecond figure to bee devided in 2 parts of Triangle land, the deſcending line of the vpper Triangle, is ſuppoſed to bee eight Fallis: the halfe whereof, to wit, foure is the juſt breadth of the vpper Triangle: and the line that ſeperates the two Triangles, to be 40 Fallis for the length of the ſaid Triangle: So foure Fallis for the breadth, with 40 for the

length, being brought to the Table, maketh the firſt Triangle to bee a juſt Acre of land. Now ſuppoſe the deſcending line of the nether Triangle to be 10 Fallis in breadth, the halfe whereof is fiue, and the ſaid line of ſeparation being 40 for the length, which being ſought in the Table, will be an Acre and a Roode for the quantitie of the nether Triangle: So the quantitie of both is two Acres and a Roode for the quantitie of this figure.



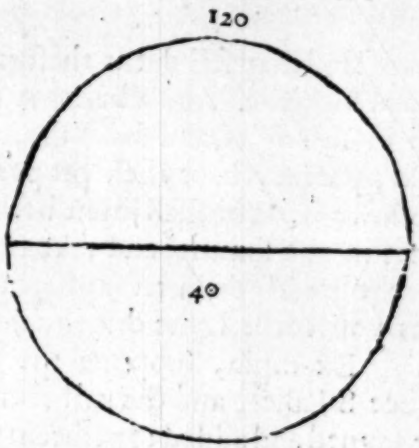
Alſo you ſee the thrid figure here following, is deuided by the two lines of ſeparation into three Triangles, which muſt be meaſured after the ſame manner, in the manner of Triangles, and compted by the Table with length and breadth as ſaid is: And thus much for auoyding of tediouſneſſe.



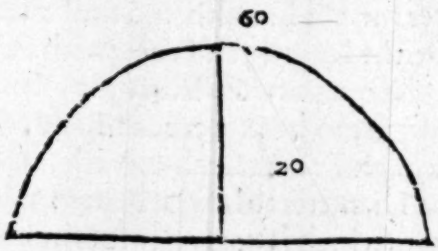
THE

THE RVLE FOR MEASVRING of Circles, or Round peeces of Land.

A Round peece of Land is without corner, or ſquare, and is called a Circle. The compaſſe thereof, is called the Circumference. The middle point is the Center. The Lyne going thorow the Center, or middeſt of the Circle, touching it on both ſides, is called the Diameter: the half whereof, is called Semidiameter, and a peece of a Circle, is called an Arke. For meaſuring of all rounds, take the halfe of the Diameter for the breadth, and the halfe of the circumference for the length, and therewith reſort to the Table to finde the quantitie. Example, Imagine this preſent round figure to bee a peece of Land. The Circumference whereof to bee an hundreth, and twentie Falles, and the Diameter to be 40 Falles: take the half of the Diameter, which is 20 Falles for the breadth, and the halfe of 120 Falles, which is 60. Falles for the lengthe, reſort to the Table therewith, and you will find 7 Acres, and 2 Roods, for the quantitie of this Circle.



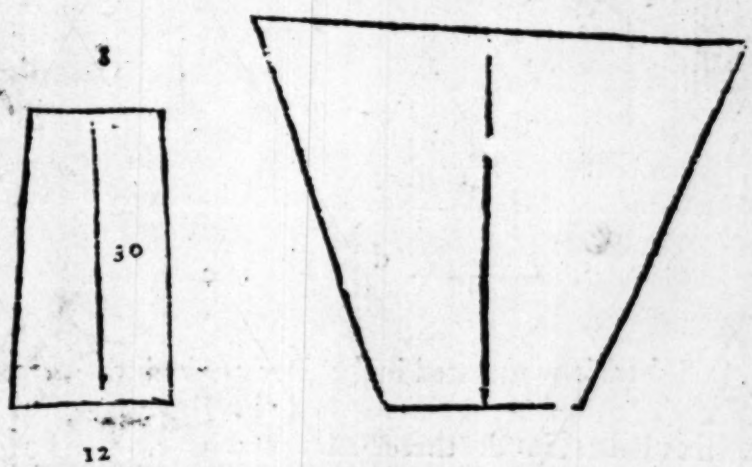
AS for meaſuring of halfe roundes, you ſhall enter the Table with the halfe of the Circumference thereof forthelength, and with the halfe Diameter for the breadth. Example, the length of the halfe Diameter of this halfe Circle, is 20 Falles, and the halfe of the Circumferenc is 30 Falles; which being brought to the Table to the Columne of 20 Falles in breadth, you will finde right againſt the number 30 of length, three Acres, and 3 Roods, for the quantitie of this half Circle.



THE RVLE OF MEASVRING Triangled Squares.

SOme peeces of land may fall out as theſe two figures following. and ſuch like. And albeit they may divided and caſten in Triangles, and ſo by the rule of Triangles meaſured, yet they haue their proper rule, and meaſuring as followeth. You ſhall joyne both the meaſures of the endes in one ſumme, and take the halfe of that number for the bredth, therafter meaſure the length of the peece, as you ſee the Lyne drawne through the middeſt heere. Example, Suppone the end of the litle peece to bee 8 Falles, and the nether end 12 Falles, they being joyned and added together are 20. The halfe

halfe whereof is 10, for the breadth, and the length of the middle Lyne, is 50 Falles. When you ſeeke the Table in the Columne of 10 Falles of breadth, you will find againſt the number 30. 1. Acre, and 3 Roodes: and 20 Falles for the quantitie of this leaſt peece, and in like manner, you ſhall meaſure the other figure alſo.

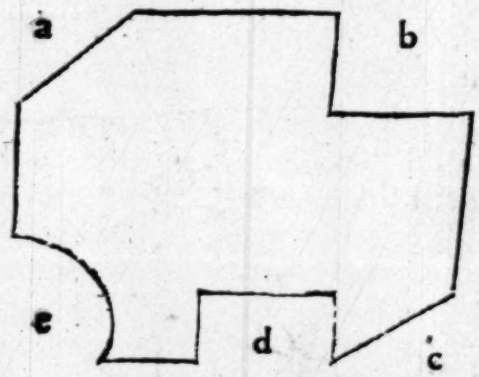


THE RVLE FOR MEASVRING *OF WOODS, MOSSES, AND LOCHES,* or other peeces of Land, which is deformed, *and vnequall in all ſides.*

FOR meaſuring ſuch peeces of Land, as are evill faſhioned, and cannot be meaſured, except it be caſten in many Squares, and Triangles: then to ſave labour where Land is watrie, or can not bee ſeene for ſtanding Wood, and ſuch other impediments. For meaſuring thereof, or ſuch other peeces of Land, as this preſent figure is, it ſhall bee beſt to adde

and

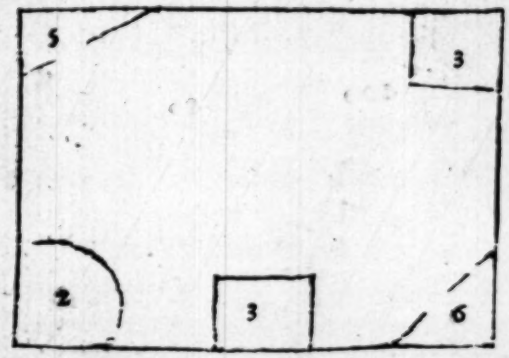
and joyne to the ſaid peece of Land, ſo many portions at the deformed parts, as will make it ſquare: or otherwiſe as you ſhall ſee this vnequall figure to bee heere following caſten in a ſquare.



AS there is augmented in the part marked a. five Falles, and in the part marked b. three Falles, in c. ſixe Falles, in d. three Falles, and in e. two Falles, all which peeces heere beeing augmented, and put in one ſumme are 19 Falles. Now ſuppone that in meaſuring the whole ſquare, you finde the length to be 67 Falles, and the breadthe 17: Then to know what number of Acres it containeth, you ſhall ſeeke the number of 17 Falles in the head of the Table. But becauſe you haue not 67 Falles of length in one number, you ſhall take 60 of length, and then 7 of length both in that ſame Columne, and againſt the number of 60 you will finde 6 Acres, 1 Rood, and 20 Falles, and againſt the number of 7, you will find 2 Roodes, and 39 Falles, theſe being caſten together will make 7 Acres, and

19.

19 Falles, deduce the 19 Falles, that the ſaid peeces of augmented Land extens to, and there will reſt 7 Acres for the quantitie of the ſaid peece of vnequall Land.

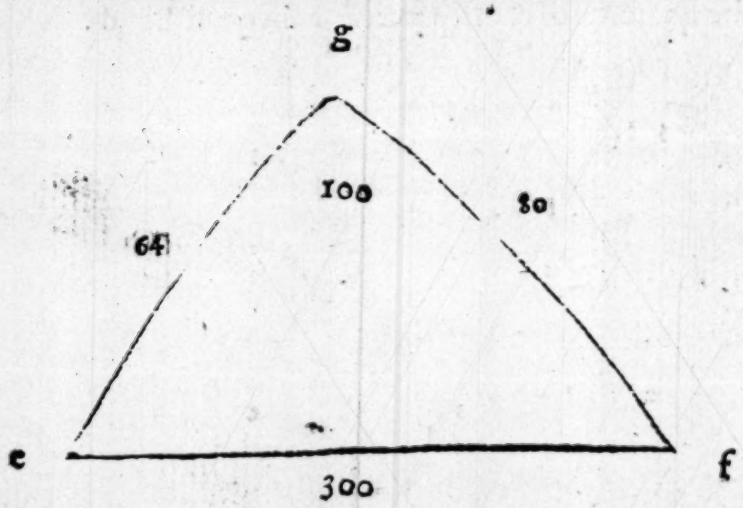


THE RVLE FOR MEASVRING of mountaine Land, and of Valley ground. *And firſt of Hilles.*

YOV ſhall firſt meaſure the circuite of the baſe parte, or foote of the Hill, or Mountaine: Then meaſure the toppe thereof, and adde them both together, ſo muſt you doe with the aſcenſe or ſides of the Hill, that is to ſay, the going vp from the foot of the Hill, to the top thereof, and put the meaſure of the ſhorteſt and longeſt together, and take the half of the ſaid aſcenſe for the breadth, and the

halfe

halfe of the circuit, or compaſſe of the foot and toppe of the Hill, for the length, As for example.



SVppone this figure marked e. f. g. to bee the mountain or Hill, the compaſſe of the foot thereof, is fund to be three hundreth Falles, the toppe thereof to bee 100 Falles, which are together 400 Falles for the length. Next the aſcenſe betweene e. and g. to bee 64 Falles, and the other aſcenſe from f. to g. to bee 80 Falles. They beeing added together maketh 144 Falles, the halfe whereof, is 72 Falles for the iuſt breadth with theſe two ſummes we enter the Table, and becauſe there is no page, nor Columne of 72 Falles of breadth together, therefore you ſhall take the Columnes of 70. Falles, of breadth, and of 2 Falles, and in the Columne of 70 Falles againſt the length 200 Falles you will find 87 Acres, and 2 Roodes, and in the page, or Columne of 2 Falles of breadth, againſt the ſaid number of 200.

Falles

Falles, you will finde 2 Acres, and 2 Roodes, which bering added to the 87 Acres, and 2 Roodes, the whole is 90 Acres for the quantitie of this figured Hill.

THE RVLE FOR MEASVRING OF VALLEYES.

AS in the mountaine, or Hill, you measured the circuit or compasse of the foot of the Hill, so, heere contrariwise you shal met round about the circuit or compasse of the heigth of the Valley: And as you measured the toppe of the mountaine, So shall you measure the bottome, or depth of the Valley,

In like manner as you measured the ascense or going vp from the foot of the Hill, to the toppe thereof: So should you measure heere the descense, or going downe to the bottom: of the Valley. Example is heere figured of a peece of Land of an vnequall Valley, that it may bee the rule for others. First, take the circuite of the height, which I suppose to bee 156 in the compasse about the top of the Valley, and the depth or bottome of the Valley to bee 24 Falles, adde them together they wil make 180. Falles, the halfe whereof is, 90. Falles for the breadth: then measure the descense or going downe of both the sides to the bottome, the one side whereof is, 152 Falles, the other side 188 they being added together are 340 Fals the half whereof is 170 Fals for the length with 90 Falles of breadth, and 170 Falles of length, seeke the Table in the Columne of 90 Falles in breadth, you haue not the full number of 170 Falles of length in one summe: you shall first take 100 and next 70 against the number of 100; you will finde 56 Acres, and 1

Rood, and againſt the number of 70. you will find 39 Acres, one Rood, and 20 Falles: adde theſe together they make 95 Acres, 2 Roodes, and 20 Falles, which is the quantitie of the ſaid Valley.

CONCERNING SMALL MEASVRES of Ells, when they ſhall happen out, in *meaſuring of land.*

BECAVSE oftentimes ſmall meaſures, as the meaſure of 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. Ells of an halfe Ell, and quarter Ell will fall out often-times, to bee in the length and not in the breadth, and ſometimes in the breadth and not in the length, and ſometimes both in breadth and length as is ſaid of before. The ſaid ſmall meaſures hath everie one of them their Columnes in the beginning of the Table: And their compt is ſought and found out as other meaſures are: onely remembring that the ſmall meaſures that falls out in the breadth, muſt be reckoned by them of the length, but the odd meaſures that happeneth in the length, muſt contrarie-wiſe bee reckoned with the breadth.

EXAM-

EXAMPLE OF SMALL MEASVRES in the breadth.

A PIECE of land is founde to bee 60. Fallis in length, and 10 Fallis and an Ell in breadth. Now to finde the quantitie thereof by the Table: you ſhall firſt ſeeke the Columne of the breadth of 10 Fallis, and then the Columne of the breadth of an Ell: and in the Columne of 10 Fallis of breadth, you will finde againſt the number 60 of length, 3 Acres and 3 Roodes: And in the Columne of an Ell in breadth, againſt the ſaid number of 60, you will finde 10 Fallis. Theſe being added together, they will extend to 3 Acres 3 Roodes and 10 Fallis, for the quantitie of that parſell of land as ſaid is.

EXAMPLE OF SMALL MEASVRES in the length.

WHEN ſmall meaſures ſhall happen to fall out in the length of any land, and not in the breadth, then you muſt remember to recken that with the bredth as ſaid is. As for example, A piece of land is 80 Fallis fiue Ells, and a halfe Ell in length, and eight Fallis in breadth: To finde the true quantitie thereof, you ſhall ſeeke the breadth of 8 Fallis, and there right againſt the number of 80. you will finde 4 Acres: Then you ſhall ſeeke the Columne of the ſmall meaſures in the length, which is fiue Ells and a halfe: And in the Columne of fiue Ells, which you muſt recken as with the breadth as ſaid is, againſt the number of 8, you will finde 6 Fallis 4 Ells: And in the Columne of an halfe Ell, you will finde againſt the number of 8. 4 Ells. Theſe beeing

added together, they will make 4. Acres 7. Fallis. 2. Ells for the quantitie of that piece, as ſaid is.

Before any examples bee ſet forth, anent ſmall meaſures both in the length, and in the breadth: it is needefull to ſet downe a ſmall Table, to reſolve the compt when ſmall meaſures, ſhould be multiplyed and compted with ſmall meaſures, which the former Table hath not.

A DESCRIPTION OF THE TABLE of ſmall meaſures.

THIS Table is ſet downe, to reſolve ſuch men as will bee preciſe to knowe the extremitie of the compt of meaſured land: it containeth nine Columnes. The firſt Columne vpon the left hand, containeth everie quantitie of ſmall meaſures, deſcending downe from the head to the foote of the Table, as of one quarter, which is a quarter of an Ell, Next of halfe, which is halfe an Ell: Then of three quarters, which is three quarters of an Ell, and of 1. 2. 3. 4. and 5. Ells, which are the whole ſmall meaſures, that can fall out in the meaſuring of land. The head of the ſaid Table hath the ſame meaſures beginning at the left hand, going forth orderlie to the right hand. Nowe for trying thereof by example: In caſe you haue 3 Ells of ſmall meaſures in the breadth, to bee compted with 4 Ells in the length, you ſhall ſeeke the number 3 in the ſide of the Table, and goe right forth from it to the right hand, vntrll you come vnder the number 4, ſtanding vpon the head of the Table: And in that Square where they meet, you will finde 2 Ells, for the quantitie they extend to:

Or

Or otherwiſe ſeeke the number 3. vppon the head of the Table, and come right downe, vntill you come againſt 4, ſtanding vppon the left ſide of the Table, and in that Square where they meete, you will finde the ſame anſwer of 2 Ells: Or if you haue three quarters of an Ell, to bee compted with a halfe Ell, you will finde in the Square where they meete, the ſixteene part of an Ell, which wee call a naile for the quantitie thereof. The moſt part of the quantities that are in the ſaid Table, conſiſtes in fractions or broken numbers, which may bee eaſilie read and vnderſtood, if you will conſider them in this manner, you will finde two 8 partes: that is, if an Ell were devided in 8 partes, it is 2 of theſe 8 partes. Alſo you will finde five 24 partes: that is, if an Ell were devided in 24 partes, it is 5 of theſe 24 partes: And thus much for vnderſtanding of theſe & all broken numbers.

Now becauſe it may bee ſaid, that this ſmall Table is not rightly ſet downe, becauſe that 4 Ells being multiplyed by 3 Ells ſhould yeeld 12 Ells, and this ſmall Table produces but 2 Ells. I anſwer that this ſmall Table produces but the ſixt part of the full number, becauſe it is made onely to reſolve the quantitie that ariſeth vpon ſmall meaſures, when they are multiplyed one by the other, not being in their owne ſtrength, but ſtanding after greater meaſures as partes thereof: As 8 Fallis 4 Ells of length to bee multiplyed by 4 Fallis 3 Ells of breadth: There the 4 Ells ſtanding after the 8 Fallis is but one part of a Fall of meaſure: To wit, the two thrid part of a Fall, and the 3 Ells is but the halfe of a Fall. Now to multiplie two thrids of a Fall, with the halfe of a Fall, they will produce but one thrid part of a Fall, which is 2 Ells as is ſet downe in this ſmall Table following: And thus much for reſolving of that doubt.

	1/4 Eln.	1/2 Eln.	3/4	1 Eln.	2	3	4	5. Eln.
1/4	1/90	1/48	1/32	1/24	1/12	1/8	1/6	5/24
1/2	1/48	1/24	1/16	1/12	1/6	1/4	1/3	5/12
3/4	1/32	1/16	3/32	1/8	1/4	3/8	1/2	5/8
1	1/24	1/12	1/8	1/6	1/3	1/2	2/3	5/6
2	1/12	1/6	1/4	1/3	3/3	1. Eln.	1 1/3	1 2/3
3	1/8	1/4	3/8	1/2	1. Eln.	1 1/2	2 Eln.	2 1/2
4	1/6	1/3	1/2	2/3	1 1/3	2	2 2/3	3 1/3
5	5/24	5/12	5/8	5/6	1 2/3	2 1/2	3 1/3	4 1/6

EXAMPLE OF SMALL MEASVRES both in the length, and in the breadth.

THESE forme of examples will not fall out, except that men will bee precise and extreame in the measuring of their land: yet it is needfull to resolve such precise men by an Example, least they thinke that such questions can not be resolved by Table.

And albeit it will ſeeme to be obſcure to vnderſtand, and difficile to finde out the trueth of ſuch a compt: if you will take heede and ſeeke it in manner following, you will find it more eaſily, truely, and perfitely compted by the Tables, than it can be done by tongue, as the Land-metters are accuſtomed to do. The maner then to find it is, Firſt you ſhall caſt vp in the great Table the particular columnes both great & ſmal of the whole bredths and ſeeke into everie one of them the compt of the greateſt length. Secondly, you ſhall caſt vp in the great Table the columnes of the ſmall meaſures that ſhall happen to fall out in any land, and ſeek into every one of them the compt of the greateſt breadth. Thirdly, reſort to this ſmall Table, and ſeeke after the maner ſet downe in the deſcription thereof: in every columne of the ſmall meaſures of the breadth, the compt of every ſmall meaſure of the length, and adde all theſe ſummes together.

EXAMPLE.

A peece of Land containeth 80 Falles, 4 Ells, and a half Ell of length, and 8 Falls, 3 Ells, and 3 quarters of an Ell in breadth: To know what the extremity that compt will extend to, you ſhall ſeek the Tables in maner foreſaid, that is, firſt to caſt vp in the great Table the columne of 8 Falles, the columne of 3 Ells, and the columne of 3 quarters, which are the columnes of the whole breadths in the ſaid columne of 8 Falles, ſeek the length 80, you will find againſt the the ſaid number ſtanding 4 Acres, in the columne of 3 Ells, againſt 80, you will find 1 Roode, and in the columne of 3 quarters of an Ell, againſt 80 you will find 10 Falles: Theſe being added together will extend to 4 Acres, 1 Rood and 10 Falles. Secondly, caſt vp in the ſaid great Table, the columne of 4 Ells, and the columne of an half Ell, which are the columnes of the ſmall

mea-

meaſures of the length, in the columne of 4 Ells, ſeek the greateſt breath, which is 8 , and there againſt the ſaide number, you will find 5 Falles, 2 Ells, and in the columne of an half Ell, againſt the ſaid number of 8, you will find 4 Ells: theſe two being added together will make 6 Falles. Thirdly, reſort to the ſmall Table, and ſeek according as it is ſet downe in the deſcription thereof the columne of 3 Elles, and in the columne of 3 quarters of an Ell, which are the ſmall meaſures of the breadth, in the columne of 3 Ells ſeek 4 Ells, and an halfe Ell againſt 4 Ells, you will find 2 Ells, and againſt the halfe Ell you will find a quarter of an Ell, then in the ſaid columne of 3 quarters againſt 4 you will find an half Ell, and againſt an half Ell, you will find a 16 part of an Ell, theſe being both added together will extend to a very ſmal quantitie, which is, 3 quarters and 16 part Ell. The whole 3 compts being added together will extend to 4 Acres, 1 Roode, 16 Failes, 2 Ells, 3 quarters of an Ell and a Naill. And this is the juſt compt thereof, which may ſerue for all others of the like forme.

OBSERVATION.

This Table following will reſolve you of ſundry queſtions, as if a peece of land were 40 Falles in bredth & length, if you deſire it to be a park right ſquare, & to know what Acres it will contein you ſhall ſeek the breadth 40, & againſt 40 of length, you will find 10 Acres for the quantitie therof. If you haue a peece land 24 Falles of bredth, to contein 9 Acres, to know what length to take to make it 9 Acres or thereby, ſeek the columne of 24 Falles, & come down that columne in the broad roome till you find 9 Acres, & you finde 9 Acres ſtanding againſt 60, ſo you muſt take 60 Falls of length to 24 Falles of bredth to make the park 9 Acres of land, and ſo furth vſe it in any number.

You are to be remembred that Glaſen-wrigths worke, may be compted with the Table made for Sclaters, and Maſons, compting Footes, in ſtead of Elles.

THE

Quarter Eine.			Half Eine.			3 Quar. Eine.			1 Eine.		
	El.	Quar.		El.	Quar.		El.	Qu.		Falles.	E
1		1	1		2.	1		3.	1		1
2		2	2	1.	0.	2	1.	2.	2		2
3		3	3	1.	2.	3	2.	1.	3		3
4	1.	0.	4	2.	0.	4	3.	0.	4		4
5	1.	1.	5	2.	2.	5	3.	3.	5		5
6	1.	2.	6	3.	0.	6	4.	2.	6	1	0
7	1.	3.	7	3.	2.	7	5.	1.	7	1.	1
8	2.	0.	8	4.	0.	8	1. 0.	0.	8	1.	2
9	2.	1.	9	4.	2.	9	1. 0.	3	9	1.	3
10	2.	2.	10	5.	0.	10	1. 1.	2.	10	1.	4
11	2.	3.	11	5.	2.	11	1. 2.	1.	11	1.	5
12	3.	0.	12	1. 0.	0.	12	1. 3.	0.	12	2.	0
13	3.	1.	13	1. 0.	2.	13	1. 3.	3.	13	2.	1
14	3.	2.	14	1. 1.	0.	14	1. 4.	2.	14	2.	2
15	3.	3.	15	1. 1.	2.	15	1. 5.	1.	15	2.	3
16	4.	0.	16	1. 2.	0.	16	2. 0.	0.	16	2.	4
17	4.	1.	17	1. 2.	2.	17	2. 0.	3	17	2.	5
18	4.	2.	18	1. 3.	0.	18	2. 1.	2	18	3.	0
19	4.	3.	19	1. 3.	2.	19	2. 2.	1	19	3.	1
20	5.	0.	20	1. 4.	0.	20	2. 3.	0	20	3.	2
21	5.	1.	21	1. 4.	2.	21	2. 3.	3	21	3.	3
22	5.	2.	22	1. 5.	0.	22	2. 4.	2	22	3.	4
23	5.	3.	23	1. 5.	2.	23	2. 5.	1	23	3.	5
24	6.	0	24	2. 6.	0.	24	3. 0.	0	24	4.	0
25	6.	1.	25	2. 6.	2.	25	3. 0.	3	25	4.	1
30	1. 1.	2.	30	2. 3.	0.	30	3. 4.	2	30	5.	0
40	1. 4.	0.	40	3. 2.	0.	40	5. 0.	0	40	6.	4
50	2. 0.	2.	50	4. 1.	0.	50	6. 1.	2	50	8.	2
60	2. 3.	0.	60	5. 0.	0.	60	7. 3.	0	60	10.	0
70	2. 5.	2.	70	5. 5.	0.	70	8. 4.	2	70	11.	4
80	3. 2.	0.	80	6. 4.	0.	80	10. 0.	0	80	13.	2
90	3. 4.	2.	90	7. 3.	0.	90	11. 1.	2	90	15.	0
100	4. 1.	0.	100	8. 2.	0.	100	12. 3.	0	100	16	4
200	8. 2.	0.	200	16. 4.	0.	200	25. 0.	0	200	33.	2

Two Elnes.			Three Elnes.			Foure Elnes.				Five Elnes.		
	Fal.	El.	Fal.		Fal.	El	Fal.		Fal.	El	Fal.	El.
		2	1			3	1			4	1	
		4	2		1.	0	2		1.	2	2	1. 4
	1.	0	3		1.	3	3		2.	0	3	2. 3
	1.	2	4		2.	0	4		2.	4	4	3. 2
	1.	4	5		2.	3	5		3.	2	5	4 1
	2.	0	6		3.	0	6		4.	0	6	5. 0
	2.	2	7		3.	3	7		4.	4	7	5. 5
	2.	4	8		4.	0	8		5.	2	8	6. 4
	3.	0	9		4.	3	9		6.	0	9	7. 3
	3.	2	10		5.	0	10		6.	4	10	8. 2
	3.	4	11		5.	3	11		7.	2	11	9. 1
	4.	0	12		6.	0	12		8.	0	12	10. 0
	4.	2	13		6.	3	13		8.	4	13	10. 5
	4.	4	14		7.	0	14		9.	2	14	11. 4
	5.	0	15		7.	3	15		10.	0	15	12. 3
	5.	2	16		8.	0	16		10.	4	16	13. 2
	5.	4	17		8.	3	17		11.	2	17	14. 1
	6.	0	18		9.	0	18		12.	0	18	15. 0
	6.	2	19		9.	3	19		12.	4	19	15. 5
	6.	4	20		10.	0	20		13.	2	20	16. 4
	7.	0	21		10.	3	21		14.	0	21	17. 3
	7.	2	22		11.	0	22		14.	4	22	18. 2
	7.	4	23		11.	3	23		15.	2	23	19. 1
	8.	0	24		12.	0	24		16.	0	24	20. 0
	8.	2	25		12.	3	25		16.	4	25	20. 5
	10.	0	30		15.	0	30		20.	0	30	25. 0
	13.	2	40		20.	0	40		26.	4	40	33. 2
	16.	4	50		25.	0	50		33.	2	50	1. 1. 4
	20.	0	60		30.	0	60	1.	0.	0	60	1. 10. 0
	23.	2	70		35.	0	70	1.	6.	4	70	1. 18. 2
	26.	4	80	1.	0.	0	80	1.	13.	2	80	1. 26. 4
	30.	0	90	1.	5.	0	90	1.	20	0	90	1. 35. 0
	33.	2	100	1.	10.	0	100	1.	26	4	100	2. 3. 2
1.	26.	4	200	2.	20.	0	200	3.	13.	2	200	4. 6. 4

Roodes

Roodes

Roodes

1. Fall.			2. Falles.			3. Falles.			4. Falles.		
Fall.	Falles		Fal.	Roodes	Acres	Falles.	Roodes	Acres.	Falles.	Roodes	Acres
1	1	1	2.	1. 0.		1			3. 1		
2	2	2	4.	1. 2.		2			6. 2		
3	3	3	6.	1. 4.		3			9. 3		
4	4.	4	8.	1. 6.		4			12. 4		
5	5.	5	10.	1. 8.		5			15. 5		
6	6.	6	12.	1. 10.		6			18. 6		
7	7.	7	14.	1. 20.		7			21. 7		
8	8.	8	16.	2. 0.		8			24 8		
9	9.	9	18.	2. 20.		9			27. 9		
10	10.	10	20.	3. 0.		10			30. 10		1.
11	11.	11	22.	3. 30.		11			33 11		1.
12	12	12	24.	1. 0. 0.		12			36 12		1.
13	13	13	26.	1. 0. 20.		13			39. 13		1.
14	14	14	28.	1. 1. 0.		14	1.		2. 14		1.
15	15.	15	30.	2. 2. 0.		15	1.		5. 15		1.
16	16.	16	32			16	1.		8. 16		1.
17	17.	17	34.			17	1		11. 17		1.
18	18.	18	36.			18	1.		14. 18		1.
19	19.	19	38			19	1		17 19		1.
20	20.	20				20	1		20 20		2.
21	21.	21				21	1.		23 21		2.
22	22.	22				22	1.		26 22		2.
23	23.	23				23	1.		29 23		2.
24	24.	24				24	1.		32 24		2.
25	25.	25				25	1.		35 25		2.
30	30.	30				30	2.		10 30		3.
40	1. 0.	40				40	3.		0 40	1.	0.
50	1. 10	50				50	3.		30 50	1.	1.
60	1. 20	60				60	1	20	0 60	1.	2.
70	1. 30	70				70	1	1.	10 70	1.	3.
80	2. 0	80				80	1	2.	0 80	2.	0.
90	2. 10.	90				90	1	2.	30 90	2.	1.
100	2. 20	100				100	1	3.	20 100	2.	2.
200	5. 0	200				200	3	3.	0 200	5	0.

Falles			6. Falles.			7. Falles.			8. Falles.		
		Fal.	Fal.		Fal.	Fal.		Fal.	Fal.		Fal.
Roodes		5	1		6	1		7	1	Roodes	8
		10	2		12	2		14	2		16
		15	3		18	3		21	3		24
		20	4		24	4		28	4		32
		25	5		30	5		35	5	1.	0
		30	6		36	6	1.	2	6	1.	8
		35	7	1.	2	7	1.	9	7	1.	16
1.		0	8	1.	8	8	1.	16	8	1.	24
1.		5	9	1.	14	9	1.	23	9	1.	32
1.		10	10	1.	20	10	1.	30	10	2.	0
1.		15	11	1.	26	11	1.	37	11	2.	8
1.		20	12	1.	32	12	2.	4	12	2.	16
1.		25	13	1.	38	13	2.	11	13	2.	24
1.		30	14	2.	4	14	2.	18	14	2.	32
1.		35	15	2.	10	15	2.	25	15	3.	0
2.		0	16	2.	16	16	2.	32	16	3.	8
2.		5	17	2.	22	17	2.	39	17	3.	16
2.		10	18	2.	28	18	3.	6	18	3.	24
2.		15	19	2.	34	19	3.	13	19	3.	32
2.		20	20	3.	0	20	3.	20	20	1. 0.	0
2.		25	21	3.	6	21	3.	27	21	1. 0.	8
2.		30	22	3.	12	22	3.	34	22	1. 0.	16
2.		35	23	3.	18	23	1. 0.	1	23	1. 0.	24
3		0	24	3.	24	24	1. 0.	8	24	1. 0.	32
3		5	25	3.	30	25	1. 0.	15	25	1. 1.	0
3.		30	30	1. 0.	20	30	1. 1.	10	30	1. 2.	0
1.	1.	0	40	1. 2.	0	40	1. 3.	0	40	2. 0.	0
1.	2.	10	50	1. 3.	20	50	2. 0.	30	50	2. 2.	0
1.	3.	20	60	2. 1.	0	60	2. 2.	20	60	3. 0.	0
2.	0.	30	70	2. 2.	20	70	3. 0.	10	70	3. 2.	0
2.	2.	0	80	3. 0.	0	80	3. 2.	0	80	4. 0.	0
2.	3.	10	90	3. 1.	20	90	3. 3.	30	90	4. 2.	0
3	0.	20	100	3. 3.	0	100	4. 1.	20	100	5. 0.	0
6.	1.	0	200	7. 2.	0	200	8. 3.	0	00	10. 0.	0

9. Falles.				10. Falles.				11. Falles.				12.			
Fal.			Fal.	Fal.			Fal.	Fal.			Fal.	Fal.			
1		Rood	9	1		Rood	10	1		Rood	11	1		Rood	
2			18	2			20	2			22	2			
3			27	3			30	3			33	3			
4			36	4		1.	0	4		1.	4	4		1.	
5		1.	5	5		1.	10	5		1.	15	5		1	
6		1.	14	6		1.	20	6		1.	26	6		1.	
7		1.	23	7		1.	30	7		1.	37	7		2.	
8		1.	32	8		2.	0	8		2.	8	8		2.	
9		2.	1	9		2.	10	9		2.	19	9		2.	
10		2.	10	10		2	20	10		2.	30	10		3.	
11		2.	19	11		2.	30	11	Acres	3.	1	11	Acres	3.	
12		2.	28	12	Acres	3.	0	12		3.	12	12		3.	
13		2.	37	13		3.	10	13		3.	23	13		3.	
14		3.	6	14		3.	20	14		3.	34	14		1.	0.
15	Acres	3.	15	15		3.	30	15	1.	0.	5	15		1.	0.
16		3.	24	16	1.	0.	0	16	1.	0.	16	16		1.	0.
17		3.	33	17	1.	0	10	17	1.	0.	27	17		1.	1.
18	1.	0.	2	18	1.	0.	20	18	1.	0.	38	18		1.	1.
19	1.	0.	11	19	1.	0.	30	19	1.	1.	9	19		1.	1.
20	1.	0.	20	20	1.	1.	0	20	1.	1.	20	20		1.	2.
21	1.	0.	29	21	1.	1.	10	21	1.	1.	31	21		1.	2.
22	1.	0.	38	22	1.	1.	20	22	1.	2.	2	22		1.	2.
23	1.	1.	7	23	1.	1.	30	23	1.	2.	13	23		1.	2.
24	1.	1.	16	24	1.	2.	0	24	1.	2.	24	24		1.	3.
25	1.	1.	25	25	1.	2.	10	25	1.	2.	35	25		1.	3.
30	1.	2.	30	30	1.	3.	20	30	2.	0.	10	30		2.	1.
40	2.	1.	0	40	2.	2.	0	40	2.	3.	0	40		3.	0
50	2.	3.	10	50	3.	0.	20	50	3.	1.	30	50		3.	3.
60	3.	1.	20	60	3.	3.	0	60	4.	0.	20	60		4.	2.
70	3.	3.	30	70	4.	1.	20	70	4.	3.	10	70		5.	1.
80	4.	2.	0	80	5.	0.	0	80	5	2.	0	80		6.	0.
90	5.	0.	10	90	5.	2.	20	90	6.	0	30	90		6.	3.
100	5.	2.	20	100	6.	1.	0	100	6.	3.	20	100		7.	2.
200	11.	1.	0	200	12.	2.	0	200	13.	3.	0	200		15.	0.

Falles.		14. Falles.			15. Falles.			16. Falles.		
	Fal.		Rood	Fal.	Fal.	Rood	Fal.	Fal.	Ro.	Fal.
Rood	1 3	1		14	1		15	1		16
	2 6	2		28	2		30	2		32
	3 9	3	I.	2	3	I.	5	3	I.	8
I.	1 2	4	I.	16	4	I.	20	4	I.	24
I.	2 5	5	I.	30	5	I.	35	5	2.	0
I.	3 8	6	2.	4	6	2.	10	6	2.	16
2.	1 1	7	2.	18	7	2.	25	7	2.	32
2.	2 4	8	2.	32	8	3.	0	8	3.	8
2.	3 7	9	3.	6	9	3.	15	9	3.	24
3.	1 0	10	3.	20	10	3.	30	10	I. 0.	0
3.	2 3	11	3.	34	11	I. 0.	5	11	I. 0.	16
3.	3 6	12	I. 0.	8	12	I. 0.	20	12	I. 0.	32
0.	9	13	I. 0.	22	13	I. 0.	35	13	I. I.	8
0,	22	14	I. 0.	36	14	I. I.	10	14	I. I.	24
0.	35	15	I. I.	10	15	I. I.	25	15	I. 2.	0
I.	8	16	I. I.	24	16	I. 2.	0	16	I. 2.	16
I.	21	17	I. I.	38	17	I. 2.	15	17	I. 2.	32
I.	34	18	I. 2.	12	18	I. 2.	30	18	I. 3.	8
2.	7	19	I. 2.	26	19	I. 3.	5	19	I. 3	24
2.	20	20	I. 3.	0	20	I. 3.	20	20	2. 0.	0
2.	33	21	I. 3.	14	21	I. 3.	35	21	2. 0.	16
3.	6	22	I. 3.	28	22	2. 0.	10	22	2. 0.	32
3.	19	23	2. 0.	2	23	2. 0.	25	23	2. I.	8
3.	32	24	2. 0.	16	24	2. I.	0	24	2. I.	24
0.	5	25	2. 0.	30	25	2. I.	15	25	2. 2.	0
I.	30	30	2. 2.	20	30	2. 3.	10	30	3. 0	0
I.	0	40	3. 2.	0	40	3. 3.	0	40	4. 0.	0
0,	10	50	4. I.	20	50	4. 2.	30	50	5. 0.	0
3.	20	60	5. I.	0	60	5. 2.	20	60	6. 0.	0
2.	30	70	6. 0.	20	70	6. 2.	10	70	7. 0.	0
2.	0	80	7. 0.	0	80	7. 2.	0	80	8. 0.	0
I.	10	90	7. 3	2 0	90	8. I.	30	90	9. 0.	0
0.	20	100	8. 3.	0	100	9. I.	20	100	10. 0.	0
I.	0	200	17. 2.	0	200	18. 3	0	200	20. 0.	0

Acres

17. Falles				18. Falles.				19. Falles.				20. Fa	
Fal.	Acres	Rood	Fal	Fal	Acres	Rood	Fal	Fal.	Acres	Rood	Fal	Fal.	Acres R
1			17	1			18	1			19	1	
2			34	2			36	2			38	2	1.
3		1.	11	3		1.	14	3		1.	17	3	1.
4		1.	28	4		1.	32	4		1.	36	4	2.
5		2.	5	5		2.	10	5		2.	15	5	2.
6		2.	22	6		2.	28	6		2.	34	6	3.
7		2.	39	7		3.	6	7		3.	13	7	3.
8		3.	16	8		3.	24	8		3.	32	8	1. 0.
9		3.	33	9	1.	0.	2	9	1.	0.	11	9	1. 0.
10	1.	0.	10	10	1.	0.	20	10	1.	0.	30	0	1. 1.
11	1.	0.	27	11	1.	0.	38	11	1.	1.	9	11	1. 1.
12	1.	1.	4	12	1.	1.	16	12	1.	1.	28	12	1. 2.
13	1.	1.	21	13	1.	1.	34	13	1.	2.	7	13	1. 2.
14	1.	1.	38	14	1.	2.	12	14	1.	2.	26	14	1. 3.
15	1.	2.	15	15	1.	2.	30	15	1.	3.	5	15	1. 3.
16	1.	2.	32	16	1.	3.	8	16	1.	3.	24	6	2. 0.
17	1.	3.	9	17	1.	3.	26	17	2.	0.	3	17	2. 0.
18	1.	3.	26	18	2.	0.	4	18	2.	0.	22	18	2. 1.
19	2.	0.	3	19	2.	0.	22	19	2.	1.	1	19	2. 1.
20	2.	0.	20	20	2.	1.	0	20	2.	1.	20	20	2. 2.
21	2.	0.	37	21	2.	1.	18	21	2.	1.	39	21	2. 2.
22	2.	1.	14	22	2.	1.	36	22	2.	2.	18	22	2. 3.
23	2.	1.	31	23	2.	2.	14	23	2.	2.	37	23	2. 3.
24	2.	2.	8	24	2.	2.	32	24	2.	3.	16	24	3. 0.
25	2.	2.	25	25	2.	3.	10	25	2.	3.	35	25	3. 0
30	3.	30.	0	30	3.	1.	20	30	3.	2.	10	30	3. 3.
40	4.	1.	0	40	4.	2.	0	40	4.	3.	0	40	5. 0.
50	5.	1.	10	50	5.	2.	20	50	5.	3.	30	50	6. 1.
60	6.	1.	20	60	6.	3.	0	60	7.	0.	2	60	7. 2.
70	7.	1.	30	70	7.	3.	20	70	8.	1.	10	70	8. 3.
80	8.	2.	0	80	9.	0.	0	80	9.	2.	0	80	10. 0.
90	9.	2.	10	90	10.	0.	20	90	10.	2.	30	90	11. 1.
100	10.	2.	20	100	11.	1.	0	100	11.	3.	20	100	12. 2.
200	21.	1.	0	200	22.	2.	0	200	23.	3.	0	200	25. 0

21. Falles			22. Falles.			23. Falles.			24. Falles.		
Ro.	Fal.	Fal.	Acres Ro.	Fal.	Fal.	Acres Ro.	Fal.	Fal.	Acres Rood.	Fal.	
	21	1		22	1		23	1			24
1.	2	2	1.	4	2	1.	6	2	1.		8
1.	23	3	1.	26	3	1.	29	3	1.		32
2.	4	4	2.	8	4	2.	12	4	2.		16
2.	25	5	2.	30	5	2.	35	5	3.		0
3.	6	6	3.	12	6	3.	18	6	3.		24
3.	27	7	3.	34	7	1. 0.	1	7	1. 0.		8
0.	8	8	1. 0.	16	8	1. 0.	24	8	1. 0.		32
0.	29	9	1. 0.	38	9	1. 1.	7	9	1. 1.		16
1.	10	10	1. 1.	20	10	1. 1.	30	10	1. 2.		0
1.	31	11	1. 2.	2	11	1. 2.	13	11	1. 2.		24
2.	12	12	1. 2.	24	12	1. 2.	36	12	1. 3.		8
2.	33	13	1. 3.	6	13	1. 3.	19	13	1. 3.		32
3.	14	14	1. 3.	28	14	2. 0.	2	14	2. 0.		16
3.	35	15	2. 0.	10	15	2. 0.	25	15	2. 1.		0
0.	16	16	2. 0.	32	16	2. 1.	8	16	2. 1.		24
0.	37	17	2. 1.	14	17	2. 1.	31	17	2. 2.		8
1.	18	18	2. 1.	36	18	2. 2.	14	18	2. 2.		32
1.	39	19	2. 2.	18	19	2. 2.	37	19	3. 3.		16
2	20	20	2. 3.	0	20	2. 3.	20	20	2. 0.		0
3.	1	21	2. 3.	22	21	3. 0.	3	21	3. 0.		24
3.	22	22	3. 0.	4	22	3. 0.	26	22	3. 1.		8
0.	3	23	3. 0.	26	23	3. 1.	9	23	3. 1.		32
0.	24	24	3. 1.	8	24	3. 1.	32	24	3. 2.		16
1.	5	25	3. 1.	30	25	3. 2.	15	25	3. 3.		0
3.	30	30	4. 0.	20	30	4. 1.	10	30	4. 2.		0
1.	0	40	5. 2.	0	40	5. 3.	0	40	6. 0.		0
2.	10	50	6. 3.	20	50	7. 0.	30	50	7. 0.		0
3.	20	60	8. 1.	0	60	8. 2.	20	60	9. 0.		0
0.	30	70	9. 2.	20	70	10. 0.	10	70	10. 2.		0
2.	0	80	11. 0.	0	80	11 2.	0	80	12. 0.		0
3.	10	90	12. 1.	20	90	12. 3.	30	90	13. 2.		0
0.	20	100	13. 3.	0	100	14. 1.	20	100	15. 0.		0
6. 1.	0	200	27. 2.	0	200	28. 3.	0	200	30. 0.		0

25. Falles				26. Falles				27. Falles.				28. F	
Fal.	Acres	Rood	Fal.	Fal.	Acres	Rood	Fa	Fal.	Acres	Rood	Fal.		Roo
1.			25	1.			26	1			27	1	
2		1.	10	2		1.	12	2		1.	14	2	1
3		1.	35	3		1.	38	3		2.	1	3	2
4		2.	20	4		2.	24	4		2.	28	4	2.
5		3.	5	5		3.	10	5		3.	15	5	3.
6		3.	30	6		3.	36	6	1.	0.	2	6	1. 0
7	1.	0.	15	7	1.	0.	22	7	1.	0.	29	7	1. 0
8	1.	1.	0	8	1.	1.	8	8	1.	1.	16	8	1. 1
9	1.	1.	25	9	1.	1.	34	9	1.	2.	3	9	1. 2
10	1.	2.	10	10	1.	2.	20	10	1.	2.	30	10	1. 3
11	1.	2.	35	11	1.	3.	6	11	1.	3.	17	11	1. 3
12	1.	3.	20	12	1.	3.	32	12	2.	0.	4	12	2. 0
13	2.	0.	5	13	2.	0.	18	13	2.	0.	31	13	2. 1
14	2.	0.	30	14	2.	1.	4	14	2.	1.	18	14	2. 1
15	2.	1.	15	15	2.	1.	30	15	2.	2.	5	15	2. 2
16	2.	2.	0	16	2.	2.	16	16	2.	2.	32	16	2. 3
17	2.	2.	25	17	2.	3.	2	7	2.	3.	19	17	2. 3.
18	2.	3.	10	18	2.	3.	28	18	3.	0.	6	18	3. 0
19	2.	3.	35	19	3.	0.	14	19	3.	0.	33	19	3. 1
20	3.	0.	20	20	3.	1.	0	20	3.	1.	20	20	3. 2
21	3.	1.	5	21	3.	1.	26	21	3.	0.	7	21	3. 2.
22	3.	1.	30	22	3.	2.	12	22	3.	2.	34	22	3. 3
23	3.	2.	15	23	3.	2.	38	23	3.	3.	21	23	4. 0
24	3.	3.	0	24	3.	3.	24	24	4.	0.	8	24	4. 0
25	3.	3.	26	25	4.	0.	10	25	4.	0.	35	25	4. 1
30	4.	2.	30	30	4.	3.	20	30	5.	0.	10	30	5. 1
40	6.	1.	0	40	6.	2.	0	40	6.	3.	0	40	7. 0
50	7.	3.	10	50	8.	0.	20	50	8.	1.	30	50	8. 3
60	9.	1.	20	90	9.	3.	0	60	10.	0.	20	60	10 2
70	10.	3.	30	70	11.	1.	20	70	11.	3.	10	70	12. 1
80	12.	2.	0	80	13.	0.	0	80	13.	2.	0	80	14. 0
90	14.	0.	10	90	14.	2.	30	90	15.	0.	30	90	15. 3
100	15.	2.	20	100	16.	1.	0	100	16.	3.	20	100	17. 2.
200	31.	1.	0	200	32.	2.	0	200	33.	3.	0	200	35. 0

29. Falles.				30. Falles.				40. Falles.			
Fal.	Acres	Rood	Fal.	Fal.	Acres	Rood	Fal.	Fal.	Acres	Rood	Fal.
1			29	1			30	1		1.	0
2		1.	18	2		1.	20	2		2.	0
3		2.	7	3		2.	10	3		3.	0
4		2.	36	4		3.	0	4	1.	0.	0
5		3.	25	5		3.	30	5	1.	1.	0
6	1.	0.	14	6	1.	0.	20	6	1.	2.	0
7	1.	1.	3	7	1.	1.	10	7	1.	3.	0
8	1.	1.	32	8	1.	2.	0	8	2.	0.	0
9	1.	2.	21	9	1.	2.	30	9	2.	1.	0
10	1.	3.	10	10	1.	3.	20	10	2.	2.	0
11	1.	3.	39	11	2.	0.	10	11	2.	3.	0
12	2.	0.	28	12	2.	1.	0	12	3.	0.	0
13	2.	1.	17	13	2.	1.	30	13	3.	1.	0
14	2.	2.	6	14	2.	2.	20	14	3.	2.	0
15	2.	2.	35	15	2.	3.	10	15	3.	3.	0
16	2.	3.	24	16	3.	0.	0	16	4.	0.	0
17	3.	0.	13	17	3.	0.	30	17	4.	1.	0
18	3.	1.	2	18	3.	1.	20	18	4.	2.	0
19	3.	1.	31	19	3.	2.	10	19	4.	3.	0
20	3.	2.	20	20	3.	3.	0	20	5.	0.	0
21	2.	3.	9	21	3.	3.	30	21	5.	1.	0
22	3.	3.	38	22	4.	0.	20	22	5.	2.	0
23	4.	0.	27	23	4.	1.	10	23	5.	3.	0
24	4.	1.	16	24	4.	2.	0	24	6.	0.	0
25	4.	2.	5	25	4.	2.	30	25	6.	1.	0
30	5.	1.	30	30	5.	2.	20	30	7.	2.	0
40	7.	1.	0	40	7.	2.	0	40	10.	0	0
50	9.	0.	10	50	9.	1.	2	50	12.	2.	0
60	10.	3.	20	60	11.	1.	0	60	15.	0.	0
70	12.	2.	30	70	13.	0.	20	70	17.	2.	0
80	14.	2.	0	80	15.	0.	0	80	20.	0.	0
90	16.	1.	10	90	16.	3.	20	90	22.	2.	0
10	18.	0.	20	100	18.	3.	0	100	25.	0.	0
200	36.	1.	0	200	37.	2.	0	200	50.	0.	0

50. Falles.				60. Falles.				70. Falles.				
Fal.	Acres	Ro.	Fal.	Fal.	Acres	Ro.	Fal.	Fal.	Acres	Ro.	Fal.	Fal. Acres
1		1	10	1		1.	20	1		1.	30	1
2		2.	20	2		3.	0	2		3.	20	2 1.
3		3.	30	3	1.	0.	20	3	1.	1.	10	3 1.
4	1.	1.	0	4	1.	2.	0	4	1.	3.	0	4 2.
5	1.	2.	10	5	1.	3.	20	5	1.	0.	30	5 2.
6	1.	3.	20	6	2.	1.	0	6	2.	2.	20	6 3.
7	2	0.	30	7	2.	2.	20	7	3.	0.	10	7 3.
8	2.	2.	0	8	3.	0.	0	8	3.	2.	0	8 4.
9	2.	3.	10	9	3.	1.	20	9	3.	3.	30	9 4.
10	3.	0.	20	10	3.	3.	0	10	4.	1.	20	10 5.
11	3.	1.	30	11	4.	0.	20	11	4.	3.	10	11 5.
12	3.	3.	0	12	4.	2.	0	12	5.	1.	0	12 6.
13	4.	0.	10	13	4.	3.	20	13	5.	2.	30	13 6.
14	4.	1.	20	14	5.	1.	0	14	6.	0.	20	14 7.
15	4.	2.	30	15	5.	2.	20	15	6.	2.	10	15 7.
16	5.	0.	0	16	6.	0.	0	16	7.	0.	0	16 8.
17	5.	1.	10	17	6.	1.	20	17	7.	1.	30	17 8.
18	5.	2.	20	18	6.	3.	0	18	7.	3.	20	18 9.
19	5.	3.	30	19	7.	0.	20	19	8.	1.	10	19 9.
20	6.	1.	0	20	7.	2.	0	20	8.	3.	0	20 10.
21	6.	2.	10	21	7	3.	20	21	9.	0.	30	21 10.
22	6.	3.	20	22	8.	1.	0	22	9.	2.	20	22 11.
23	7.	0.	30	23	8.	2.	20	23	10.	0.	10	23 11.
24	7.	2.	0	24	9.	0.	0	24	10.	2.	0	24 12.
25	7.	3.	10	25	8.	1.	20	25	10.	3.	30	25 12.
30	9.	1.	20	30	11.	1.	0	30	13.	0.	20	30 15.
40	12.	2.	0	40	15.	0.	0	40	17.	2.	0	40 20.
50	15.	2.	20	50	18.	3.	0	50	21.	3.	2	50 25.
60	18.	3.	0	60	22.	2.	0	60	26.	1.	0	60 30.
70	21.	3.	20	70	26.	1.	0	70	30.	2.	20	70 35.
80	25.	0.	0	80	30.	0.	0	80	35.	0.	0	80 40.
90	28.	0.	20	90	33.	3.	0	90	39.	1.	20	90 45.
100	31.	1.	0	100	37.	2.	0	100	43	3.	0	100 50.
200	62.	2.	0	200	75.	0.	0	200	87.	2.	0	200 100.

90. Falles.				100. Falles.			
Fal.	Acres	Ro.	Fal.	Fal.	Acres	Ro.	Fal.
1		2.	10	1		2.	20
2	1.	0.	20	2	1.	1.	0
3	1.	2.	30	3	1.	3.	20
4	2.	1.	0	4	2.	2.	0
5	2.	3.	10	5	3.	0.	20
6	3.	1.	20	6	3.	3.	0
7	3.	3.	30	7	4.	1.	20
8	4.	2.	0	8	5.	0.	0
19	5.	0.	10	9	5.	2.	20
10	5.	2.	20	10	6.	1.	0
11	6.	0.	30	11	6.	3.	20
12	6.	3.	0	12	7.	2.	0
13	7.	1.	10	13	8.	0.	20
14	7.	3.	20	14	8.	3	0
15	8.	1.	30	15	9.	1.	20
16	9.	0.	0	16	10.	0.	0
17	9.	2.	10	17	10.	2.	20
18	10.	0.	20	18	11.	1.	0
19	10.	2.	30	19	11.	3.	20
20	11.	1.	0	20	12.	2.	0
21	11.	3.	20	21	13.	0.	20
22	12.	1.	20	22	13.	3.	0
23	12.	3.	30	23	14.	1.	20
24	13.	2.	0	24	15.	0.	0
25	14.	0.	10	25	15.	2.	20
30	16.	3.	20	30	18.	3.	0
40	22.	2.	0	40	25.	0.	0
50	28.	0.	20	50	31.	1.	0
60	33.	3.	0	60	37.	2.	0
70	39.	1.	20	70	43.	3.	0
80	45.	0.	0	80	50.	0.	0
90	50.	2.	20	90	56.	1.	0
100	56.	1.	0	100	62.	2.	0
200	112.	2.	0	200	125.	0.	0

¶ Of building & ſclaiting.

I Doe not ſet downe the manner nor the way, how to meaſure the Maſons nor the Sclaiters workes, becauſe I know not the trew ground and manner thereof, but ſuperceedes that to be done by a common ſworne meaſurer of the beſt reputation and vnderſtanding, who is to meaſure all workes juſtly in length and breadth according to ſome warrand and ground, whereby the owners of the workes knowing the length and breadth of everie Houſe or Wall, Doore or Window, Roofe or Rin-roofe, Storme-window, Ape-houſe, Eaſinges, and Wind-skewes, and all other pieces of worke, they may reſort to the Table here following, and finde the juſt compt what everie particular piece of worke extendeth vnto in Roodes, Elles, and other ſmall quantities, as is ſet downe in manner following.

A Declaration of the Table

made to finde the quantitie, that arill th
vpon all worke and labour, that is
meaſured in length and
breadth.

THis Table following is founded vppon the Ell of meaſure, whereof thirtie ſix Ells is compted for a Rood of worke, as is ſaid here-tofore, it is ſet downe in divers Columnes. Each Columne containing three partes: To wit, the breadth of everie piece of worke ſet downe betweene the two ſmall

black lines that is betweene the end of a Colnmne, and the beginning of another Columne. The length is ſet downe vppon the leſt ſide of everie Columne, and the quantitie that riſeth vppon every length and breadth is in the broad roome againſt the length in the narrow: containing Roodes, Ells, and quarter Ells as they are titled vppon the head of everie number, in the ſame manner as the former table. Now to finde the compt of everie piece of worke, you ſhall ſeeke the compt thereof, as the compt of meaſured land in the former table.

EXAMPLE OF MASONS WORKE.

A Maſon hath builded a wall of 90 Ells of length, and 3 Ells and a halfe Ell of heigth and thicknes: To know what it containes in the whole, you ſhall caſt vp the Columne of 3 Ell, and the Columne of a halfe Ell, which are the Columnes of the breadth, and ſeeke the length 90 in everie one of them, you will finde in the Columne of 3 Ells againſt the length 90 ſtanding 7 Roodes 18 Ells, and in the Columne of a halfe Ell againſt 90 you will finde 1 Rood 9 Ells. Theſe being added together will make 8 Roodes 27 Ells, which is the quantitie of the foreſaid wall.

EXAMPLE OF SCLAITING.

A Sclaiter hath theiked a houſe of length 18 Ells, and of breadth 15 Ells and halfe Ell with 2 Apehouſes, everie one of them 3 Ells of length, and of breadth and deepenes compting both the ſides 7 Ells: quarter Ell: To know their quantitie, you muſt ſeeke everie compt particularly: and firſt ſeeke the compt of the houſe, in caſting vp the Columne of 15 Ells of breadth, and the Columne of a halfe Ell, In the Columne of 15 Ells againſt the length 18, you will finde 7 Roodes 18 Ells, and in the Columne of a halfe Ell againſt 18 you will finde 9 Ells: Theſe being added will make 7 Roodes 27 Ells. Then to finde the quantitie of the Ape-houſes, ſeeke

ſeeke the Columne of 7 Ells, and the Columne of a quarter Ell, which are the breadthes thereof. In the Columne of 7 Ells againſt the length 3, you will finde 21 Ells. In the Columne of a quarter Ell againſt 3, you will finde three quarters of a Ell. Theſe will make 21 Ells three quarters of an Ell for each Apehouſe. The quantitie of the two Ape-houſes, and the quantitie of the houſe being added together will extend to 8 Roodes, 34 Ells, and a halfe Ell for the quantitie thereof. And ſuch like of all others.

EXAMPLE OF TAPISTRIE.

A Piece of Tapiſtrie is of length 6 Ells quarter Ell, and 4 Ell halfe Ell of breadth. To knowe the quantitie thereof by this Table, you ſhall ſeeke the Columnes of 4 Ells, and the Columne of a halfe Ell, which are the breadth. In the Columne of 4 Ells againſt the length 6, you will finde 24. Ells, and in the Columne of an halfe Ell, you will finde againſt 6, ſtanding 3 Ells: Now remember that the ſmall meaſures of the length muſt bee reckoned with the breadthe, then ſeeke the Columne of the ſmall meaſure of the length, which is of a Quarter Ell, and againſt 4. you will finde 1. Ell. Now you haue an halfe Ell to bee compted, and multiplyed with the Quarter Ell, which are the ſmall meaſures to finde their quantitie, reſort to this ſmall Table here ſet downe, and ſeeke the one of the ſmall meaſures at the head of the Table, and the other at the ſide thereof: and where they meet you will finde the quantitie as the Columne of quarter Ell, and the Columne of halfe Ell, you will finde one eight part Ell, or halfe quarter Ell at their meeting. Theſe being added together will extend to 28 Ells and halfe quarter Ell, for the quantitie of the ſaid piece of Tapiſtrie, and ſo of all others: as you ſhall perceiue by this Table in the next page following.

	1/4	1/2	3/4
1/4	1/16	1/9	3/16
1/2	1/8	1/4	3/8
3/4	3/16	3/8	9/16

El.	Qu. El	Quar
1		1 5
2		2 6
3	Elnes	3 7
4	1.	0 8
5	1.	1 9
6	1.	2 10
7	1.	3 11
8	2.	0 12
9	2.	1 13
10	2.	2 14
11	2.	3 15
12	3.	0 16
13	3.	1 17
14	3.	2 18
15	3.	3 19
16	4.	0 20
17	4.	1 30
18	4.	2 40
19	4.	3 50
20	5.	0 60
30	7.	2 70
40	10	0 80
50	12.	2 90
60	15.	0 100
70	17.	2
80	20.	0
90	22.	2 Elne
100	25.	0 1
		2
		3
	Halfe Elne.	4
1		2 5
2	1.	0 6
3	1.	2 7
4	2.	0 8

El.	Qu.	
2.	2	9
3.	0	10
3.	2	11
4.	0	12
4.	2	13
5.	0	14
5.	2	15
6.	0	16
6.	2	17
7.	0	18
7.	2	19
8.	0	20
8.	2	30
9.	0	40
9.	2	50
10.	0	60
15.	0	70
20.	0	80
25.	0	90
30.	0	100
0. 35.	0	Elne
1. 4.	0	1
1. 9.	0	2
1. 14.	0	3
3 of Elne.		4
4		5
		6
Elnes	3	7
1.	2	8
2.	1	9
3.	0	10
3.	3	11
4.	2	12
5.	1	13
6.	0	14

El.	Qu.	
6.	3	15
7.	2	16
8.	1	17
9	0	18
9.	3	19
10.	2	20
11.	1	30
12.	0	40
12.	3	50
13.	2	60
14.	1	70
15,	0	80
22.	2	90
30.	0	100
1. 1.	2	
1. 9.	0	1
1. 16.	2	2
1. 24.	0	3
1. 31.	2	4
2. 3.	0	5
An Elne.		6
		7
		8.
		9
		10
		11
		12
		13
		14
		15
		16
		17
		18
		19
		20

Roodes	Rood
	1.
	1.
	1.
	1.
	2.
	2.
	2.
	2.
	1
	1
	1

Rood	El.	
1.	24	90
2.	8	100
2.	28	
3.	12	1
3.	32	2
4.	16	3
5.	0	4
5.	20	5
3. Elnes.		6
	3	7
	6	8
	9	9
	12	10
	15	11
	18	12
	21	13
	24	14
	27	15
	30	16
	33	17
1.	0	18
1.	3	19
1.	6	20
1.	9	30
1.	12	40
1.	15	50
1.	18	60
1.	21	70
1.	24	80
2.	18	90
3.	12	100
4.	6	
5.	0	1
5.	30	2
6.	24	3

	El.	
7.	18	4
8.	12	5
4. Elnes.		6
	4	7
	8	8
	12	9
	16	10
	20	11
	24	12
	28	13
	32	14
1.	0	15
1.	4	16
1.	8	17
1.	12	18
1.	16	19
1.	20	20
1.	24	21
1.	28	22
1.	32	23
2.	0	24
2.	4	
2.	8	1
3.	12	2
4.	16	3
5.	20	4
6.	24	5
7.	28	6
8.	32	7
10.	0	8
11.	4	9
5. Elnes.		10
	5	11
	10	12
	15	13

	El.	
	20	14
	25	15
	30	16
	35	17
1.	4	18
1.	9	19
1.	14	20
1.	19	21
1.	24	22
1.	29	23
1.	34	24
2.	3	
2.	8	1
2.	13	2
2.	18	3
2.	23	4
2.	28	5
2.	33	6
3.	2	7
3.	7	8
3.	12	9
6. Elnes		10
	6	11
	12	12
	18	13
	24	14
	30	15
1.	0	15
1.	6	17
1.	12	18
1.	18	19
1.	24	20
1.	30	21
2.	0	22
2.	6	23

Rood	El.	
2.	12	1
2.	18	5
2.	24	6
2.	30	7
3.	0	8
3.	6	9
3.	12	10
3.	18	11
3.	24	12
3.	30	13
4.	0	14
7. Elnes		15
	7	16
	14	17
	21	18
	28	19
	35	20
1.	6	21
1.	13	22
1.	20	23
1.	27	24
1.	34	
2.	5	
2.	12	1
2.	19	2
2.	26	3
2.	33	4
3.	4	5
3.	11	5
3.	18	7
3.	25	8
3.	32	9
4.	3	10
4.	10	11
4.	17	12
4.	24	13
8. Elnes.		14
	8	15
	16	16
	24	17
		18
		19
		20
		21
		22
		23
		24

Rood	El.
	32
1.	4
1.	12
1.	20
1.	28
2.	0
2.	8
2.	16
2.	24
2.	32
3.	4
3.	12
3.	20
3.	28
4.	0
4.	8
4.	16
4.	24
4.	32
5.	4
5.	12
9. Elnes	
	9
	18
	27
1.	0
1.	9
1.	18
1.	27
2.	0
2.	9
2.	18
2.	27
3.	0
3.	9
3.	18
3.	27
4.	0
4.	9
4.	18

Eln.	Rood	El	Eln.	Rood.	El	Eln.	Rood	El	Eln	Rood.	El	Eln.	Roo
19	4.	27	3		33	13	4.	12	23	8.	11	7	2.
20	5.	0	4	1.	8	14	4	24	24	8.	24	8	3.
21	5.	9	5	1.	19	15	5.	0				9	3.
22	5.	18	6	1.	30	16	5.	12		14. Elne.		10	4.
23	5.	27	7	2.	5	17	5.	24	1		14	11	4.
24	6	0	8	2.	16	18	6.	0	2		28	12	5.
			9	2.	27	19	6.	12	3	1.	6	13	5.
	10. Elne		10	3.	2	20	6.	24	4	1.	20	14	5.
1		10	11	3.	13	21	7.	0	5	1.	34	15	6.
2		20	12	3.	24	22	7.	12	6	2.	12	16	6.
3		30	13	3.	35	23	7.	24	7	2.	26	17	7.
4	1.	4	14	4.	10	24	8.	0	8	3.	4	18	7.
5	1.	14	15	4.	21				9	3.	18	19	7.
6	1.	24	16	4.	32		13. Elne		10	3.	32	20	8.
7	1.	34	17	5.	7	1		13	11	4.	10	21	8.
8	2.	8	18	5.	18	2		26	12	4.	24	22	9.
9	2.	18	19	5.	29	3	1.	3	13	5.	2	23	9.
10	2.	28	0	6.	4	4	1.	16	14	5.	16	24	10.
11	3.	2	21	6.	15	5	1.	29	15	5.	30		10. E
12	3.	12	22	6.	26	6	2.	6	16	6.	8		
13	3.	22	23	7.	1	7	2.	19	17	6.	22	1	
14	3.	32	24	7.	12	8	2.	32	18	7.	0	2	
15	4.	6				9	3.	9	19	7.	14	3	1.
16	4.	16		12. Elne		10	3.	22	20	7.	28	4	1.
17	4.	26	1		12	11	3.	35	21	8.	6	5	2.
18	5.	0	2		24	12	4.	12	22	8.	20	6	2.
19	5.	10	3	1.	0	13	4.	25	23	8.	34	7	3.
20	5.	20	4	1.	12	14	5.	2	24	9.	12	8	3
21	5.	30	5	1.	24	15	5.	15				9	4.
22	6.	4	6	2.	0	16	5.	28		15. Elne		10	4.
23	6.	14	7	2.	12	17	6.	5	1		15	11	4.
24	6.	24	8	2.	24	18	6.	18	2		30	12	5.
			9	3.	0	19	6.	31	3	1.	9	13	5.
	11. Elne		10	3.	12	20	7.	8	4	1.	24	14	6.
1		11	11	3.	24	21	7.	21	5	2.	3	15	6.
2		22	12	4.	0	22	7.	34	6	2.	18	16	7.

n.	Rood. El	Elne
	7. 20	2
	8. 0	3
9	8. 16	4
0	8. 32	5
1	9. 12	6
2	9. 28	7
3	10. 8	8
4	10. 24	9
	17. Elne	10
		11
	17	12
	34	13
	1. 15	14
	1. 32	15
	2. 13	16
	2. 30	17
	3. 11	18
	3. 28	19
	4. 9	20
0	4. 26	21
1	5. 7	22
2	5. 24	23
3	6. 5	24
4	6. 22	
5	7. 3	1
6	7. 20	2
7	8. 1	3
8	8. 18	4
9	8. 35	5
20	9. 16	6
1	9. 33	7
22	10. 14	8
23	10. 31	9
24	11. 12	10
	18. Elne	11
	18	12

Rood. El	Elne
1. 0	13
1. 18	14
2. 0	15
2. 18	16
3. 0	17
3. 18	18
4. 0	19
4. 18	20
5. 0	21
5. 18	22
6. 0	23
6. 18	24
7. 0	
7. 18	1
8. 0	2
8. 18	3
9. 0	4
9. 18	5
10. 0	6
10. 18	7
11. 0	8
11. 18	9
12. 0	10
19. Elne	11
19	12
1. 2	13
1. 21	14
2. 4	15
2. 23	16
3. 6	17
3. 25	18
4. 8	19
4. 27	20
5. 10	21
5. 29	22
6. 12	23

Rood. El	Elne
6. 31	24
7. 14	
7. 33	1
8. 16	2
8. 35	3
9. 18	4
10. 1	5
10. 20	6
11. 3	7
11. 22	8
12. 5	9
12. 24	10
20. Elne	11
20	12
1. 4	13
1. 24	14
2. 8	15
2. 28	16
3. 12	17
3. 32	18
4. 16	19
5. 0	20
5. 20	21
6. 4	22
6. 24	23
7. 8	24
7. 28	
8. 12	1
8. 32	2
9. 16	3
10. 0	4
10. 20	5
11. 4	6
11. 24	7
12. 8	8
12. 28	9

Rood. El	Elne
13 12	10
21. Elne	11
21	12
1. 6	13
1. 27	14
2. 12	15
2. 33	16
3. 18	17
4. 3	18
4. 24	19
5. 9	20
5. 30	21
6. 15	22
7. 0	23
7. 21	24
8. 6	
8. 27	1
9. 12	2
9. 33	3
10. 18	4
11. 3	5
11. 24	6
12. 9	7
12. 30	8
13 15	9
14 0	10
22. Elne	11
22	12
1. 8	13
1. 30	14
2. 16	15
3. 2	16
3. 24	17
4. 10	18
4. 32	19
5. 18	20

Rood El.	Elne
6. 4	21
6. 26	22
7. 12	23
7. 34	24
8. 20	
9. 6	1
9. 28	2
10. 14	3
11. 0	4
11. 22	5
12. 8	6
12. 30	7
13. 16	8
14. 2	9
14. 24	10
23. Elne	11
	12
	13
1. 10	14
1. 33	15
2. 20	16
3. 7	17
3. 30	18
4. 17	19
5. 4	20
5. 27	21
6. 14	22
7. 1	23
7. 24	24
8. 11	
8. 34	1
9. 21	2
10. 8	3
10. 31	4
11. 18	5
12. 5	6
12. 28	7
13. 15	8
14. 2	9
14. 25	10
15. 12	11

THE DESCRIPTION OF THE TABLE SET DOWNE TO KNOW *THE WEIGHT OF EVERIE* loafe of wheat bread at all *prices of wheate.*

THE particular weight of all quantities of wheate bread is moſt needefull to bee knowne of all indwellers within Brughes. And therefore I haue ſet downe this Table here following, which I made in Anno 1597 at the deſire of the Bailies of Edinburgh, to reſolve them what everie loafe of wheate bread ſhould weigh, at all prices of wheate. It is founded vppon a triall made by the counſell of the ſaid Burgh in Anno 1555: who (after good conſideration of the labour and all charges needefull to bee allowed and deduced to the Bakers:) concluded that there ſhould bee made 140 poundes weight of very fine wheate bread out of everie Bow of wheate. The which Table I amended and omitted forth the price of the wheate and bread not needfull, and haue augmented the prices of wheate betweene 16. lib. and 20 lib. the Bow, with the weight of the 2 ſhilling loafe, which was not before. This Table, is devided in theſe 2 pages following, containing 4 Columnes in everie page. The firſt page hath the Columne of the prices of the wheate, beginning at 4 lib. deſcending downe to 4 lib. 10 ſhillings. Next to 5 lib. and ſo foorth to 20 lib. The other 3 Columnes are the weight of the 2 ſhilling loafe. The Columne of the 18 pennie loafe, and of the 16 pennie loafe, and everie one of them containes 4 numbers.

The firſt are pound weights, the ſecond are ounces, the third are drop weigths, and the 4 number are graine weights, as they are titled and marked vpon the head of everie number, as for partes of graines they are not needfull to bee ſet downe. The ſecond page, hath in like manner the prices of wheate in the firſt Columne, in the ſecond, the weight of the 12 pennie loafe, next of the 8 pennie loafe, and of the 6 pennie loafe with their ſeverall numbers of weight. If any Arithmetician bee curious, to know the partes of graines not ſet downe, let them reſort to me, and I ſhall giue them contentment.

TO FINDE THE WEIGHT OF BREAD by ſome examples.

IN caſe the Provoſt, Bailies and Counſell of Edinburgh, after tryall of the markets of Edinburgh, Hadingtoun, and Dalkeith, haue ordained that the Bakers ſhall baike 12 pennie loafes, and to keepe the poiſe or weight according to 13 lib. the Bow of wheate: to know by the Table what weight the ſaid loafe ſhould weigh, you ſhall ſeeke the price 13 lib. in the firſt Columne of the ſecond page, and there againſt it, you will finde 8 ounces 9 drop weight, and 30 graines for the weight thereof. Another example. The Bakers are ordained to baike 16 pennie loafes, according to 12 lib. 10 ſhillings the Bow of wheate: To finde the weight thereof, you will finde the Columne of the ſaid loafe in the firſt page, and ſeeke the price of 12 lib. 10 ſhillings in the firſt Columne, and goe forth in one line towards the right hand, and you will finde in that Columne, againſt the ſaid price 11 ounces 15 drop weight and 5 graines: The thrid example. The Bakers are ordained to baike 18 pennie loafes, according to 10 lib. 10 ſhillinges the Bow of wheate, you will finde in the Columne of 18 pennie bread, againſt 10 lib. 10 ſhillings, 16 ounces for the weight thereof, and ſo forth of all other bread.

A TABLE to finde out

CES	The 2 shilling Bread				The 18 penny loafe				The 16 pennyloafe.			
Wheat.	punds	vnces	drops	grains	punds	vnces	drops	grains	punds	vnces	drops	graines
lib.	3	8			2	10			2	5	5	12
b. 10. shil.	3	1	12	16	2	5	5	12	2	1	2	24
lib.	2	12	12	28	2	1	9	21	1	13	13	31
b. 10 shil.	2	8	11	22	1	14	8	26	1	11	2	5
lib.	2	5	5	12	1	12			1	8	14	8
ib 10. shil.	2	2	7	13	1	9	13	19	1	6	15	21
lib.	2				1	8			1	5	5	12
ib. 10. shil.	1	13	13	31	1	6	5	14	1	3	14	20
lib.	1	12			1	5			1	2	10	24
ib. 10. shil.	1	10	5	23	1	3	12	8	1	1	9	3
lib.	1	8	14	8	1	2	10	24		16	9	17
lib 10. shil.	1	7	9	9	1	1	10	34		15	11	18
lib.	1	6	6	14		16	12	28		14	14	33
ib. 10. shil.	1	5	5	12		16				14	3	20
lib.	1	4	5	29		15	4	13		13	9	7
lib. 10. shil.	1	3	7	23		14	9	26		12	15	27
lib.	1	2	10	24		14				12	7	4
ib. 10. shil.	1	1	14	25		13	7	1		11	15	5
lib.	1	1	3	24		12	14	27		11	7	28
lib 10. shil.		16	9	17		12	7	4		11	0	35
lib.		16				12				10	10	24
lib. 10 shil.		15	7	6		11	9	13		10	4	28
lib.		14	14	33		11	3	7		9	15	10
ib. 10 shil.		14	7	8		10	13	15		9	10	5
lib.		14				10	8			9	5	12
lib. 10. shil.		13	9	7		10	2	32		9	0	29
lib.		13	2	29		9	14	4		8	12	18
lib. 10 shil.		12	12	28		9	9	21		8	8	19
lib.		12	7	4		9	5	12		8	4	26
ib. 10 shil.		12	1	26		9	1	10		8	1	5
lib.		11	12	22		8	13	17		7	13	27
lib. 10. shil.		11	7	28		8	9	30		7	10	19
lib.		11	3	7		8	6	14		7	7	16

PRYCES of Wheat.	The 12. penny loafe				The 8 penny loafe				The			
	punds	vnces	drops	graines	punds	vnces	drops	graines	punds	vnces		
4. lib.	I	12			I	2	10	24		14		
4. lib. 10. shil.	I	8	I4	8		16	9	17		I2	7	
5. lib.	I	6	6	I4		I4	I4	33		II	3	
5. lib. 10 shil	I	4	5	29		I3	9	7		10	2	
6. lib.	I	2	I0	24		I2	7	4		9	5	
6. lib. 10. shil.	I	I	3	24		II	7	28		8	9	
7. lib.		I6				I0	I0	24		8		
7. lib. 10. shil.		I4	I4	33		9	I5	I0		7	7	
8. lib.		I4				9	5	I2		7		
8. lib. I0. shil		I3	2	29		8	I2	I9		6	6	
9. lib.		I2	7	4		8	4	26		6	3	
9. lib. 10 shil		II	I2	22		7	I3	27		5	I4	
I0. lib.		II	3	7		7	7	I6		5	9	
I0. lib. I0. shil		I0	I0	24		7	I	28		5	5	
II. lib.		I0	2	3I		6	I2	2I		5	I	I6
II. lib. I0. shil		9	II	29		6	7	3I		4	I3	32
I2. lib		9	5	I2		6	3	20		4	I0	24
I2. lib. I0. shil		8	I5	I2		5	I5	20		4	7	24
I3. lib.		8	9	30		5	II	32		4	4	33
I3. lib. I0 shi		8	4	26		5	8	I7		4	2	I3
I4. lib.		8				5	5	I2		4		
I4. lib. I0 shil		7	II	2I		5	2	I4		3	I3	28
I5. lib.		7	7	I6		4	I5	I3		3	II	26
I5. lib. I0 shil		7	3	22		4	I3	2		3	9	29
I6. lib.		7				4	I0	24		3	8	0
I6. lib. I0 shi		6	I2	2I		4	8	I4		3	6	I0
I7. lib.		6	9	I4		4	6	9		3	4	25
I7. lib. I0 shil		6	6	I4		4	4	9		3	3	7
I8. lib.		6	3	20		4	2	I3		3	I	28
I8. lib. I0 shil		6	0	3I		4	0	20		3	0	I5
I9. lib.		5	I4	II		3	I4	3I		2	I5	5
I9. lib. I0 shil		5	II	32		3	I3	9		2	I3	24
20. lib.		5	9	2I		3	II	26		2	I2	I2

THE preceeding Table is founded but vppon 140 pound weight of fine wheate bread: to bee made of everie Bow of wheate, conforme to the tryall made by the Counſell of Edinburgh, and ordinance ſet downe there-vpon in Anno 1555 as ſaid is. But now the ſaid Counſell finding that albeit ſome of the Bakers makes better bread then the reſt: yet the beſt bread is not of that fineneſſe, that was ordained by that ordinance: and therefore are of intention to make new trialls: like as the Burrowes at their meeting in Aberdene, appointed the ſame to bee done at ſundrie Burghes, for trying of all ſort of wheate: the which trialls being made and reported, I thinke that they will finde that the Bowe of wheate, may render a greater quantitie of bread, then is ſet downe in the ſaid ordinance. And becauſe all Lieges may not eate of one kinde of bread, nor yet ſhould drinke of a like ſort of drinke, they will not onely make triall vppon the wheat, which may render two ſortes of bread, but alſo of the Rye, Oates, Beanes, and Peaſe, for courſe bread to the meaneſt ſort. And then the prices of victuall being modefied after the rate of the fore-ſaid markets, by the ſaid Counſell, and ſet in write vppon the croſſe monethlie, conforme to their ancient forme: to informe the Lieges of the prices of victuall monethlie, the Tables to be made conforme to the new trialls, will ſhew them what weight of bread they ſhould haue for their money, conforme to the modefied price of victuall: and ſo all perſons will bee controllers of the poiſe and weight of bread, to eaſe the Magiſtrates, and make the Lieges to bee more dewlie vſed. I doe thinke they are alſo of intention to make triall vppon the Beere and Malt, to trie what number of gallons of double and ſingle Ale and Beere the Bow of Malt may render: and thereby to finde out the price of the pinte, both of Ale and Beere.

I was of intention to haue ſet downe the Weightes, Metts, Meaſures, and coynes of all our neighbour countries, with the difference betweene them and this Nation in everie thing: but I will omit that and other thinges, vntill I heare how this will bee accepted, hoping that the beſt ſort will take in good part my honeſt meaning.

All praiſe to God.